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New England Society of Pennsylvania

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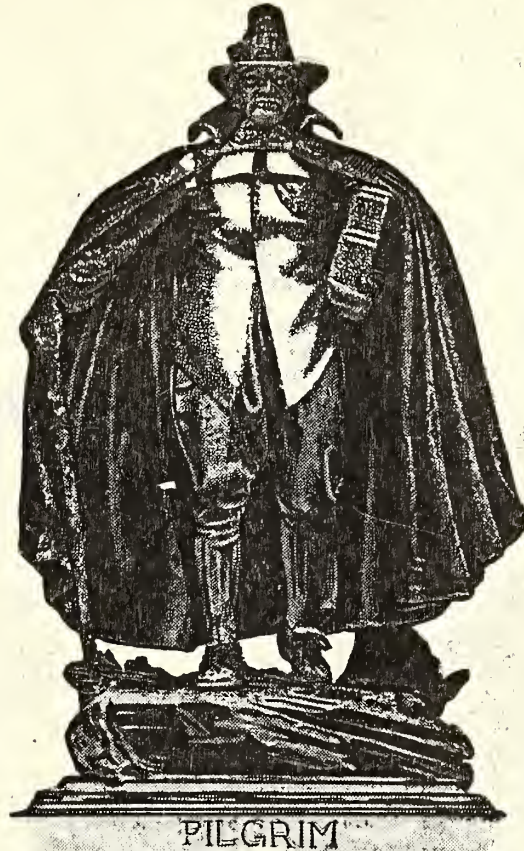
Thirty-second
Annual Festival

1912

Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia
December Twenty-third : : : Nineteen Hundred and Twelve

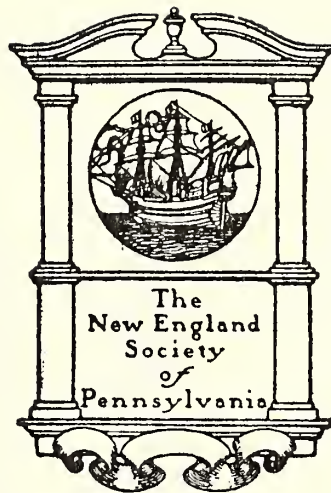
New England Society of Pennsylvania

1780955



1912

New England Society
of Pennsylvania



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NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

84

Annual festival... 11th-38th; 1891-1918.

.63

[Philadelphia, 1892?] - 1919.

38v.

Each volume contains list of officers and members, and constitution of the Society.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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Society, Phila., Pa. 3.25.1913
 \$ 4.00
 Mr.

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Council of the Society, 1913



President

Alba B. Johnson

Vice-Presidents

Roland G. Curtin M.D.

Thomas E. Cornish

Treasurer

George Irving Merrill

Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain

Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician

Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

Edgar C. Felton

Charles A. Brinley

Theodore N. Ely

Frederic H. Strawbridge

TWO YEARS

Parker S. Williams

George Woodward, M.D.

Edward P. Borden

George Wood

THREE YEARS

N. Parker Shortridge

Theodore Frothingham

Leslie W. Miller

Cyrus H. K. Curtis

Standing Committees of the Council



On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President
The Secretary
George Woodward, M.D.
Parker S. Williams
Cyrus H. K. Curtis
George Wood

Finance

All the Officers except the
Chaplain and Physician

Charity

The President
The Chaplain
The Physician
Charles A. Brinley
Edgar C. Felton

Entertainment

The Second Vice-President
N. Parker Shortridge
Theodore Frothingham
Theodore N. Ely
Edward P. Borden
Frederic H. Strawbridge

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Presidents

- 1881-84 . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . . George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . . John H. Converse
1897-1900 . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1904-06 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1907-08 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1909 Theodore N. Ely
1910-11 . . . Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.
1912-13 . . . Alba B. Johnson

First Vice-Presidents

- 1881-84 . . . Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . . B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . . John H. Converse
1895-96 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897 Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900 E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . . Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-06 . . . Joseph G. Darlington
1907-08 . . . Theodore N. Ely
1909-13 . . . Roland G. Curtin, M.D.

Second Vice-Presidents

- 1881-83 . . . Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., LL.D.
1884-88 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . . John H. Converse
1891-94 . . . N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1900 Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . . Theodore Frothingham
1904-13 . . . Thomas E. Cornish

Past and Present Members of the Council

Secretaries

1881-82 . . . H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1913 . . Joseph P. Mumford

Treasurers

1881-1902. . Clarence H. Clark
1903-10 . . . Edward P. Borden
1911-13 . . . George I. Merrill

Chaplains

1881-84 . . . Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . . Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . . Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900. . Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-13 . . . Rev. Mervin J. Eckles, D.D.

Physicians

1881-84 . . . E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1910. . Charles P. Turner, M.D.
1910. . . . DeForest Willard, M.D.
1911-13 . . . Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.

Directors

1881-90 . . . J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . Samuel M. Felton

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Directors

1881-84	George F. Tyler
1881-82	Frank S. Bond
1881-1913.	N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82	Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94	Richard A. Lewis
1883-84	Charles D. Reed
1883-87	George W. Smith
1884-86	Henry Lewis
1884-92	Lucius H. Warren
1885.	Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1910.	John H. Converse
1885-90	Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02	Harold Goodwin
1885-88	Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88	H. W. Pitkin
1889-93	H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903.	Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91	Atwood Smith
1890-91	William B. Bement
1891-95	Eugene Delano
1891-1902-13	Edward P. Borden
1891-1900.	W. D. Winsor
1892.	Edward L. Perkins
1892-93	P. P. Bowles
1892.	J. R. Claghorn
1893.	Luther S. Bent
1893-1902.	John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96	E. Burgess Warren
1894-1911.	Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
1894-1900-13	Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-08	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-98	Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901-13	Charles A. Brinley
1899-1913.	Hon. James M. Beck

Past and Present Members of the Council

Directors

1900-01 . . .	Hon. George F. Edmunds
1901-10 . . .	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-05 . . .	George Mather Randle
1901-03 . . .	Joseph G. Darlington
1902-08 . . .	Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-06-13 .	Theodore N. Ely
1902-11 . . .	Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-06 . . .	Clarence H. Clark
1904-06 . . .	Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.
1906-13 . . .	George Woodward, M.D.
1907-13 . . .	Parker S. Williams
1909-13 . . .	Edgar C. Felton
1911	Alba B. Johnson
1912-13 . . .	Frederic H. Strawbridge
1912-13 . . .	George Wood
1912-13 . . .	Leslie W. Miller
1913	Cyrus H. K. Curtis

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Treasury



GEORGE IRVING MERRILL, *Treasurer*, in account with the New
England Society of Pennsylvania.

DR.

1911.	Nov. 1.	To balance cash	\$2,849.34
1912.	Nov. 1.	To amount received from members:	
		Initiation fees	110.00
		Annual dues	858.00
		To Real Estate Trust Co., interest .	59.00
			<hr/>
			\$3,876.34

CR.

By cash paid dinner fund	432.81
By cash paid sundry bills	693.08
By balance cash in Real Estate Trust Company	2,750.50
	<hr/>
	\$8,876.34

GEO. IRVING MERRILL, *Treasurer*.

Audited and found correct:

THOMAS E. CORNISH,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD.

Objects of the Society



The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee	\$ 5.00
Annual Dues, after the first year.....	3.00
Life Membership	50.00

Payable after election.

Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary*,
328 Chestnut Street.

Thirty-second Annual Meeting

Thirty-second Annual Meeting



The Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December the eighth, 1912, at the Bellevue-Stratford, 8.30 p.m.

Mr. Alba B. Johnson, President in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved without reading, having been published in the Year Book for 1911, and distributed to the members.

The Treasurer's report was read and referred to the Council for publication. (See page 13 of this Book.)

The Council reported the death during the year of

Richard W. Bacon
Frank C. Bond
James C. Brooks
Dr. E. H. Buckland
Francis A. Howard

Caleb J. Milne
Clarence W. Scott
A. Loudon Snowden
Hon. Charles W. Stone
T. Chester Walbridge

and resignation of

Dr. Clarence Bartlett
Dr. John B. Chapin
Harry B. French

D. A. Keyes
Thomas K. Ober, Jr.
Packard Kent

Charley Este

Present membership, 368.

The chair appointed as a Committee on Nominations of Officers and Directors:

Louis S. Fiske
E. Burgess Warren

Frank W. Muzzy
Edward P. Borden

John Allen Boone

Thirty-second Annual Meeting

The Nominating Committee reported the following ticket of officers and directors:

President.—Alba B. Johnson

Vice-Presidents.— { Thomas E. Cornish
 { Roland G. Curtin, M.D.

Treasurer.—George Irving Merrill

Secretary.—Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain.—Mervin J. Eckels, D.D.

Physician.—Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.

Directors to serve three years:

N. Parker Shortridge

Theodore Frothingham

Leslie W. Miller

Cyrus H. K. Curtis

The report of the Committee was accepted. On motion, the Secretary cast one ballot, and the President declared the gentlemen nominated had been duly elected.

Mr. Cornish read a letter from the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Eckels, deploring his continued ill health prevented the discharge of the duties of his office, but, on motion, the meeting expressed the sincere sympathy of the Society with Dr. Eckels, and the hope for his early recovery.

On motion of Harold Goodwin, the following was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the price of boxes for ladies be fixed at ten dollars each, and that the price of dinner seats be seven dollars each, the allotment of more than one seat to each member to be at the discretion of the Entertainment Committee.

A resolution of thanks to the Bellevue-Stratford for use of the room for the meeting was approved. Adjourned.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary.*

Speakers at the Annual Festivals and the Toasts Assigned to Them

1881

Hon. E. A. Rollins, President of the Society,
President's Address.

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of the United States Senate,
(No toast assigned.)

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania,
" Pennsylvania."

Rear Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. N.,
" The Navy."

Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., Pt. Williams College,
" New England and Education."

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,
" The Mission of New England."

Charles Emory Smith,
" The Press of New England."

Mark Twain,
(No toast assigned.)

1882

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
President's Address.

Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull,
" The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, who introduced Attorney-
General Palmer,
" The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

General W. Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A.,
 "The Army and Navy."

Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Yale,
 "The Pilgrim Fathers."

Hon. M. Russell Thayer,
 "The Judiciary."

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
 "New England and Her Cities."

1883

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
 President's Address.

Hon. Chester Arthur,
 "The President of the United States."

Hon. W. R. Chandler, Secretary of Navy,
 "Army and Navy."

Hon. Thomas B. Reed,
 "The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,
 "The Land of Steady Habits."

Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D.D.,
 *"The Forefathers of New England, the Grandfathers of
 American Independence."*

Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D.,
 "Massachusetts."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,
 "The Yankee."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1884

Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland,
President's Address.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Wm. B. Smith, Mayor,
"The City of Philadelphia."

Hon. Augustus O. Bourn, Gov. of Rhode Island,
"Rhode Island and Her Suggestions."

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,
"The Puritan Outside of New England."

Hon. James MacAlister,
"Free Schools for the People Founded by New England."

Hon. E. A. Rollins,
"New England and Pennsylvania."

1885

E. J. Bartlett, President Dartmouth College,
Eulogy of E. A. Rollins (Deceased).

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Charles Dudley Warner,
"The New England Farmer."

Hon. George F. Edmunds,
"New England and the Senate."

Charles Emory Smith,
"A Pilgrim Monument."

Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D.,
"New England Press."

Hon. John D. Long,
"The Old Bay State."

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh,
*"Philadelphia as a Refuge for Distressed New
Englanders."*

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1886

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. George William Curtis,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency,
"The President of the Republic and the Union of the States."

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,
"The New Netherlanders—the Pilgrims of Manhattan."

Hon. John Stewart,
"Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Union and Once Its Battleground."

1887

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.
President's Address.

Hon. William M. Evarts,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor,
"The Commonwealth Founded by William Penn."

Hon. Charles F. Warwick,
"The Centennial City."

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,
"Essex County, Massachusetts, the First American Home of the Puritan."

Rev. William P. Breed, D.D.,
"The Sons of the Pilgrims an Improvement on the Fathers."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1888

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the U. S.,
"New England in the Supreme Court."

Dr. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University,
"The Early Worthies of New England."

Hon. Charles C. Beaman,
"Our Fellow Exiles in Manhattan."

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
"New England and the Business Interests of Philadelphia."

Talcott Williams, LL.D.,
"New England in Literature."

1889

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,
President's Address.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General,
"The President of the United States."

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge,
"Our Country."

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth,
"The Pilgrim Abroad."

General Horace Porter,
"The Puritan."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1890

John H. Converse,
Vice-President's Address and Letter from the President,
Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Minister of the United States
to Russia.

Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of the Philadelphia Bar.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter,
*"Descendants of the Pilgrims in New York and
Philadelphia."*

Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio.

Hon. John Temple Graves,
"New England Ideas in the New South."

Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D.D.,
"The Pilgrim and the Puritan."

1891

Address of Vice-President John H. Converse.

Letter from President Charles Emory Smith.

Hon. John R. Planton, Consul-General of the
Netherlands.

Presentation of a Gavel made from wood of the old church
at Delftshaven, the home of the Pilgrims
in Holland.

Hon. Redfield Proctor,
"The Green Mountain State."

Hon. William T. Davis,
*"The Pilgrims of Plymouth the Traditional and the True
Pilgrims."*

Rev. Francis L. Patten, D.D.,
*"Contributions of the Puritans to Education and
Religion."*

Hon. James T. Brooks, Pittsburg,
"The Pilgrim in Ohio."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Rev. S. D. McConnell, D.D.,
"The American Spirit at Work."

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker,
"The Keystone and Plymouth Rock."

1892

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States.

Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania,
"The State of Pennsylvania."

Hon. Edwin M. Stuart, Mayor,
"The City of Philadelphia."

John Sparhawk, Jr.,
Presentation of a gavel block.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate,
"The Puritan Away from Home."

David W. Sellers, Esq., Philadelphia,
"Pilgrims Who Are Not Puritans."

1893

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Ex-President of United States,
Address.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Charles A. Boutelle,
"Hail Mayflower, Hail Columbia."

Rev. John S. McIntosh, D.D.,
"The Other Pilgrims."

Hon. Murat Halsted,
"American Expansion."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1894

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
President's Address.

Hon. Seth Low,
"The Day We Celebrate."

General Horace Porter,
"Puritan Influence."

Hon. Charles A. Dana,
"New England in Journalism."

William H. McElroy, Esq.,
"The Pilgrim Children."

Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D.D.,
"Boston Common and Penn Square."

1895

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hamilton W. Mabie, LL.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

General Nelson A. Miles,
"The Army and Navy."

Hon. Henry E. Howland,
"The Pilgrim in New York."

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,
"The Puritan Conscience."

Rev. Henry C. McCook, D.D.,
"The Pilgrims in Ulster."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1896

John H. Converse, LL.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Charles Warren Lippett, Gov. of Rhode Island,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. Judson Harmon, Attorney-General United States,
"The New Englander as an Ohio Man."

Hon. John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey,
"The Moral Element in Our Politics a Legacy from the Puritans."

John Fox, Jr.,
"The Southern Mountaineer, New England's Ally in the Civil War."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"Democracy of the Mayflower."

Rev. Samuel Elliott,
"New England Idealism."

1897

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Hon. Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"The Puritan Idea of Government."

Rev. George R. Van DeWater, D.D.,
"The Dutchman's Contribution to the New Englander's Greatness."

A. V. V. Raymond, LL.D., President Union College,
"The New Englander as a Citizen."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1898

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
"The President's Address."

Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D.,
"Ancestral Ideas—Yankee-Dutch, and Cavalier."

Hon. Edwin Stewart, Paymaster-General,
"The Navy of the United States."

Admiral Schley,
Address.

Hon. Daniel A. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania,
Address.

Hon. William A. Stone, Governor-Elect of Pennsylvania,
Address.

Hon. Urban A. Woodbury,
"The New Englander in the Army."

1899

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.
*"The Puritan's Loyalty to Conviction—May It Be
Emulated in the Present Generation."*

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General,
"The President of the United States."

Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D.,
"The Greatest of the Puritans."

George W. Cable,
"The New England Idea."

General Nelson A. Miles,
Address.

Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff,
Address.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1900

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,
President's Address.

Rev. George Harris, D.D., President Amherst College,
"The Puritan in the Twentieth Century."

Hon. Samuel W. McCall,
"Patriotism."

Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian, Columbia University.
"Our Inheritance."

Hon. George C. Perkins,
"The Yankee in the Far West."

Hon. James M. Beck,
"Response to the Retiring President."

Major William H. Lambert,
"New England in Pennsylvania."

1901

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

Hon. David J. Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court,
"The United States: A World Power?"

Hon. David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State,
"Two Types of Patriotism."

His Excellency, Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister,
"A Greeting from the Orient."

Hon. W. Bourke Cockran,
"America in the Twentieth Century."

Mr. Simeon Ford,
"The Yankee of To-day."

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter,
"Puritan and Yankee."

Hon. Charles S. Hamlin,
"The Old Bay State."

Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, Member of Parliament,
"Greeting from Old England."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1902

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

Hon. George F. Hoar,
"Forefathers' Day."

Hon. Addison G. Foster,
"The Pennsylvania of the West."

Hon. Orville A. Platt,
"New England in the Senate."

Hon. Charles E. Littlefield,
"New England in the House of Representatives."

1903

Hon. James M. Beck,
President's Address.

His Excellency, Kogoro Takahira, Minister of Japan,
"New England and Japan."

Hon. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy,
"New England in the Navy."

Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith,
"The Puritan's Moral Backbone."

Samuel J. Elder, Esq.,
"The Yankee of To-day."

Hon. Reuben O. Moon,
"The World's Infant Republic."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1904

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., Lt.-Governor of Massachusetts,
"The Puritan's Part in the American."

Hon. James T. Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of Pennsylvania,
"The New Englander at Home and Abroad."

Rev. David McConnell Steele,
"Ourselves As Others See Us."

Hon. Arthur Lord,
"The Pilgrim Fathers."

1905

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Hon. Alfred Hemenway,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Francis A. Lewis, Esq.,
"The Puritan as a Straight Thinker."

William A. Glasgow, Jr., Esq.,
"A Virginian's Point of View."

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.,
"The Puritan Spirit."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1906

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,
President's Address.

Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate-General, U. S. A.,
"The New England Soldier."

Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman,
"The Virtues of Our Puritan Ancestors."

Isaac Sharpless, LL.D., President Haverford College,
Haverford, Pa.,
"As the Quaker Sees It."

William H. McElroy, Esq., New York,
"Some Particulars of the Landing."

1907

Mr. Theodore N. Ely,
Vice-President's Address.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,
The Toastmaster's Address.

Hon. Philander C. Knox,
"Pennsylvania—New England."

Henry D. Estabrook, Esq.,
"The Mission of America."

Darwin P. Kingsley, Esq.,
"Puritanism: A Living Force."

Rev. Flavel S. Luther, D.D., President Trinity College,
"The Puritan and the Quaker."

New England Society of Pennsylvania

1908

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.,
Vice-President's Address.

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.
The Toastmaster's Address.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, S.T.B.,
"The Day We Celebrate."

Richard Watson Gilder, LL.D.,
"Tolerance—Its Use and Abuse."

Signor Guglielmo Ferrero,
"The Manifest Greatness of the American Republic."

John E. Hedges, Esq.,
"The Puritan's Word."

William Lyon Phelps, Ph.D.,
*"Two Representatives of Colonial Character—Jonathan
Edwards and Benjamin Franklin."*

1909

Theodore N. Ely,
President's Address.

Talcott Williams, LL.D.,
The Toastmaster's Address.

Hon. Henry A. Shute,
"The American Turkey."

Mr. Patrick Francis Murphy,
"Time and Chance."

Col. George Harvey,
"The Pilgrim Son."

Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1910

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.,
President's Address.

Rt. Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, D.D.,
"The Loyalty of the New Englanders."

Jacob Gould Schurman, LL.D.,
"Puritan Ideals, Progress and Reform."

Hon. Martin W. Littleton,
"The Martial Spirit of Our Fathers."

1911

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.,
President's Address.

"The President of the United States,"
"My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Bliss Perry, L.H.D., LL.D.,
"Old New England."

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D.D.,
"The New New England."

Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Hon. Robert L. Taylor.
"Music."

1780955

The Thirty-second Annual
Festival of the New
England Society of Pennsyl-
vania held at the Bellevue-
Stratford in Philadelphia on
the Twenty-third
of December
1912

Thirty-second Annual Festival

Forefathers' Day—the two hundred and ninety-second anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims and the thirty-second festival of the New England Society of Pennsylvania—was celebrated at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Monday evening, December 23.

The stage of the ballroom presented a grove of trees and foliage ablaze with strings of many-colored incandescent lights. Behind this miniature forest an orchestra played during the dinner, and from time to time a quartet of typical "Down East Yankees" emerged and led the diners in songs, old and new. Above the stage shone in electric lights the legend, "New England, 1912, Plymouth Rock, 1620."

On either side of the stage, reaching from ceiling to floor, an immense American flag was draped, while clusters of smaller flags were grouped in the corners of the balcony. At the other end of the room the national, State and city and Colonial standards drooped their folds.

The Christmas tone of the decorations was carried out all along the sides of the great room, trees standing at every pillar, as well as along the sides of the balcony. On the tables were large bouquets of American Beauty and La France roses, rising from beds of laurel leaves. At either end of the speakers' table was a special group in "still life." That on the right was of strutting turkeys, while on the left two pigs stood in pugilistic attitude, boxing gloves on their fore feet, within a prize ring.

The officers, guests and members at the usual hour marched in procession from the parlor to the dining hall.

Thirty-second Annual Festival

Owing to the severe illness of the Chaplain, the Reverend Mervin J. Eckles, D.D., whose absence we greatly deplore, Grace before Meat was offered by Rev. Andrew Mutch, M.A., of Bryn Mawr.

Grace before Meat

God, who changest not with the changing years,
Thou wert the God of our fathers, and Thou art the
God of their succeeding race. Our fathers trusted in Thee;
they trusted and were not put to shame. And we are gathered
here in social fellowship to make grateful commemoration.
We rejoice in the glorious heritage which has come down to
us. We thank Thee for the goodly land in which we dwell,
and for all our civil and religious liberties and privileges.
We remember specially those good and true men who in the
long past days left the old home-land for conscience sake and
came to these shores. And we pray that the same spirit of
devotion to the cause of truth and righteousness may animate
us in our day, so that we may pass on unimpaired our grand
heritage. Thou hast given us peaceful times, prosperous days,
and the light of Thy glorious Gospel. Grant that, as we
enjoy this gracious providence, we may ever live to Thy praise;
and to this end guide by Thy spirit of grace the proceedings of
this evening, for Christ's sake. Amen.

THE
NEW-ENGLAND
SOCIETY OF PENN
SYLVANIA-1912



Y^e Thirty-second
Annual FESTIVAL

Y^e worthy
COMMITTEEMEN

THOMAS E. CORNISH

N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE

THEODORE FROTHINGHAM

THEODORE N. ELY

EDWARD P. BORDEN

FREDERIC H. STRAWBRIDGE



Y^e NEW ENGLAND
P R I M E R
Up-to-date

Revised and greatly improved containing
Milk for Babes and Comforts
for All Men
Being in truth y^e>Liste of y^e Refreshments
offered for y^e Bodye and
for y^e Minde at
Y^E THIRTY-SECONDE ANNUAL
FESTIVAL of
Y^E NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY
of PENNSYLVANIA

*At Y^e Bellevue-Stratford
Inn Philadelphia
December 23 1912*

Y^e Viands



CONNECTICUT OYSTERS

*Y^e Oyster he
Comes from y^e Sea
For you and me*

Y^e CELLERY on y^e fide



A BASIN OF SOUPE

*Noah did view
No better brew*

Not forgetting y^e OLIVES and y^e
SALTED NUTS



PENOBSCOT LOBSTER NEWBURG

*Y^e Good all dye
And fo must I*



RHODE ISLAND TURKEY

*Y^e Turkey he
Looks good to me*

Set forth with y^e CRANBERRY JELLY,
and eke y^e SWEETE POTATOE



VIRGINIA HAM

*This Pig though plaine
Dyed not in vaine*

CIDER APPLE SAUCE and PEASE



Y^E BOSTON BAKED BEAN

*New England's fons
Do always fhow
That Beans and Brains
Together go*

Likewise y^e BROWNE BREAD

and Victuals



Y^E DEACON'S DELIGHTE

This Cup reveals
Mark well, dear Sirs,
Y^e Spirit of
Your Forefathers



A LYTTTEL POTTED QUAYLE

This lyttel *Birde*
You will agree
Looks better here
Than in the *Tree*

SALAD ROQUEFORT CAMEMBERT



GREEN MOUNTAIN CORN

A pleasant thyng
Is *Corn Puddinge*



Y^E HUBBARD SQUASHE PIE

Young *Obadiah*
David, Josias
All were pious



NEW HAMPSHIRE APPLES

Adam
Had 'em

NUT CAKES

COFFEE



Y^E SOLACE OF TOBACCOE

A Boone indeede
Y^e Indian *Weede*
After y^e *Feede*

WORDS Fitly Spoken
or
Apples of GOLD in Pictures
of SILVER

President's Address
ALBA B. JOHNSON

"The President of the United States"
"My Country, 'tis of Thee"

"The Day We Celebrate"
DR. JOHN M. THOMAS
President Middlebury College, Vermont

"The Human Nature of the Forefathers"
REV. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D.D.
Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"American Ideals"
HON. WM. E. ANDREWS
U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.

"Our Heritage"
FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS, ESQ.
of the New York Bar





*The President of the United
States*

America

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the pilgrims' pride!
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!

Our Fathers' God to thee,
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King!



New England Society of Pennsylvania

The assignments at the tables were made as follows :

President's Table

Alba B. Johnson.

Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton,

N. Parker Shortridge,

Francis S. Hutchins,

Hon. Edwin M. Stuart,

Charles C. Harrison,

Dr. John M. Thomas,

Rev. Andrew Mutch,

Hon. William E. Andrews,

Hon. Geo. D. McCreary,

William A. Wilcox,

Joseph P. Mumford.

Thirty-second Annual Festival

Table A

Thomas E. Cornish.

J. M. Frazer,	Dr. C. H. Willits,
Dr. Carl G. Lorenz,	J. Allen Boone,
Frank R. Watson,	Daniel V. Boone,
Robert Pilling,	George E. Shaw,
Rev. John B. Harding,	Dr. Charles W. Haughton,
Rev. D. M. Steele,	John G. Carruth,
John S. Wurts,	J. Warner Hutchins,
Jno. S. Kennedy,	Edward C. Lilley,
Dr. Louis F. Love,	J. A. Bailey,
John C. Brewin,	Job T. Pugh,
Edward Tredick,	Dr. M. B. Dwight,
F. H. Haight,	Albert Thompson,
A. F. Thompson,	Richard W. King,
G. K. Mohr,	Herbert A. Treat,
J. Jacob Mohr,	Clarence P. King,
S. S. Freeman,	Frederick H. Treat,
Dr. John G. Clark,	David J. Smyth,
Col. H. L. Haldeman,	Harry Thomas Jordan,
Thos. S. Safford,	R. Hamill D. Swing, D.D.S.,
Charles D. Joyce,	Josiah Kisterbock, Jr.,
E. B. Temple,	William B. Lyman,
E. Irvin Scott,	H. K. Mulford,
Paul Clayton,	John Kisterbock,
George N. Reynolds,	William E. Bratten,
John L. Stewart,	Charles E. Clark,
Rev. George C. Foley, D.D.,	F. S. Feraille,
	Clement Weaver,
	Dr. Alexander Klein,
	Edward W. Mumford,
	Ralph L. Boyer.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table B

Theodore Frothingham.

Roderick Tower,	Huntington Wolcott Frothingham,
Major C. L. Beckents	Stedman Bent,
Lewis Lillie,	S. Griswold Flagg, 3d,
Charles Gibbons Davis,	Stanley G. Flagg, Jr.,
A. Stevenson,	Dr. Samuel D. Risley,
Winthrop Sargent,	F. W. Ayer,
Harold Peirce,	Albert C. Bradford,
S. W. Sargent,	J. Beveridge Lee, D.D.,
H. L. Humrichouse,	William S. Gray,
Winthrop Sargent, Jr.,	Howard A. Black,
Walter P. Sharp,	Jarvis A. Wood,
W. D. Simmons,	Wilfred W. Fry,
T. D. Richardson,	C. W. Asbury,
R. H. Conroy,	William B. Helme,
Robert P. Hooper,	John Gribbel,
William L. Rowland,	William T. Tilden,
George P. Morgan,	Gov. Charles R. Miller,
George H. Hill,	Charles R. Roberts,
Thomas H. Ashton,	William W. Hill,
Frederick Hovey,	Rev. John T. Reeves, D.D.,
W. S. Belding,	A. E. Snowman,
J. W. Long,	William L. Blair,
Charles Lathrop Smith,	Frederic Shaw,
Frank C. Roberts,	Dr. George Fales Baker,
C. H. Ludington,	Paul K. N. Thomas,
Harold Goodwin, Jr.,	Rev. Robert Johnston,
Harold Goodwin,	Dr. C. Hermon Thomas.

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Table C

George Wood.

George H. McFadden,
George Dallas Dixon,
Walter H. Bacon,
E. F. Brooks,
R. Dale Benson,
R. H. Williams,
A. J. County,
C. J. De Rousse,
C. N. Rambo,
J. T. Willcox,
J. L. Ketterlinus,
Herbert T. Darlington,
Morris L. Clothier,
C. W. Kendrick, 3d,
H. S. DeCosta,
Robert C. Lippincott,
Lincoln K. Passmore,
Robert Dornan,
J. H. McAllister,
J. Howell Cummings,
J. Paxon Passmore,
John Bancroft,
Alba B. Johnson, Jr.,
Reeves K. Johnson,
J. P. Sykes,
Grafton Greenough,
William L. Austin,
Henry S. Williams,
Dr. Alfred B. Allen,
E. Burgess Warren,
Rev. L. P. Benson,

John J. McFadden,
Grahame Wood,
C. W. Fox,
Chas. W. LeFevre,
J. C. Rodgers,
J. H. Walter,
H. S. P. Nichols,
R. H. Morris,
W. H. Myers,
Lewis Neilson,
Samuel Clements, Jr.,
Walter Clothier,
Harrison K. Caner,
Isaac H. Clothier, Jr.,
H. J. Tily,
William A. Law,
Charles K. Gleason,
Walter Lee,
E. P. Passmore,
William C. Sproul,
Thomas S. Gates,
E. Shirley Borden,
Edward P. Borden,
Geo. H. Hill, Jr.,
Robert Radford,
William deKrafft,
B. F. Converse,
Dr. Herman V. Ames,
Col. Charles A. Converse.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table B

F. H. Strawbridge.

Dr. Rufus M. Jones,	Stanley R. Yarnall,
Jos. L. Woolston,	Dr. Rayner W. Kelsey,
Dr. Don. C. Barrett,	Geo. H. Strawbridge,
Horatio C. Wood,	D. Lawrence Burgess,
Geo. S. Strawbridge,	Leon H. Rittenhouse,
James Bateman,	Geo. Spencer Morris,
Harry A. Dominovich,	Wm. H. Collins,
Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox,	Howard B. Bremer,
Barton F. Blake,	Harry B. Tyson,
George Mather Randle,	Wm. H. Wanamaker, Jr.,
H. Warren K. Hale,	Tillinghast K. Collins,
Harry G. Barnes,	B. Homer LeBoutillier,
Chas. W. Welsh,	Wistar E. Patterson,
J. Warren Hale,	Robert T. Moore,
Henry S. Hale,	William G. Moore,
Miers Busch,	Henry D. Moore,
T. Anthony Van Dyke,	Henry P. Busch,
John J. Tuller, M.D.,	Frank H. Wigton,
John L. Clawson,	Alfred Pearce,
Clayton F. Shoemaker,	William B. Ellison,
James D. Faires,	William B. Sheppard,
Horace Binney Hare,	Louis P. Posey, M.D.,
Craig Heberton,	B. M. Faires,
Charles Randolph Snowden,	William K. Haupt,
Louis R. LeMoine,	Frederick W. Taylor,
Louis S. Fiske,	Dr. Judson Daland,
T. W. Synnott,	C. H. K. Curtis,
	Samuel F. Houston,
	Dr. George Woodward.

Thirty-second Annual Festival

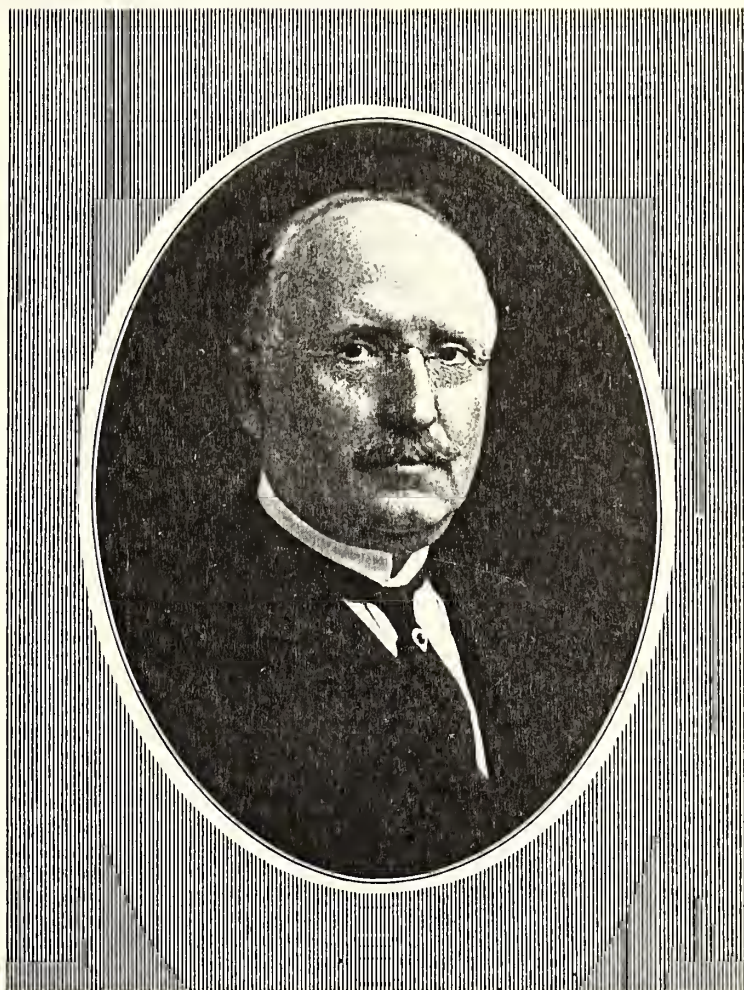
Table E

George Irving Merrill.

Louis J. Kolb,	Edward K. Merrill,
G. W. B. Fletcher,	George B. Evans, Jr.,
J. Ernest Richards,	E. C. B. Fletcher,
John McQuillen Carter,	H. S. Furness,
Robert Wesselhoeft Swift,	Weston C. Boyd,
Frederick C. Peters,	Harry Billings,
Carleton E. Davis,	Felton Bent,
Frederic Schoff,	W. C. L. Eglin,
John T. Windrim,	Col. Henry Douglas Hughes,
Arthur B. Huey,	Charles R. Hamilton,
Walter Johnson,	Walter Wood,
B. M. Gaskill,	Dr. M. B. Culver,
Hon. Joseph Mellors,	Samuel B. Culver,
A. C. Hetherington,	O. G. L. Levis,
Charles M. Whitcomb,	Wilson L. Evans,
Carl Nichols,	W. Y. C. Anderson,
Edson H. Nichols,	Herbert S. Evans,
Clayton W. Nichols,	Rev. Charles E. Bronson,
Frank R. Whiting,	Shepley W. Evans,
O. B. Colton,	Charles T. Evans,
J. W. Colton,	Dr. George Morley Marshall,
S. W. Colton,	Dr. James E. Tally.
W. H. Hollar,	

The Addresses

ALBA B. JOHNSON, Esq.,
President New England Society, 1912.



The Addresses

The President of the Society, Mr. Alba B. Johnson, presided.

In response to the President's invitation, the company rose with enthusiasm to the toast, "The President of the United States," and, after honoring it, sang with much spirit, to orchestral accompaniment, the national anthem, "My country, 'tis of thee."

The President's Address

PRESIDENT JOHNSON prefaced his formal address with a bit of humor, which was heartily enjoyed. He said: My embarrassment in standing before you for the first time, as President of the New England Society, reminds me of an incident. Some very excellent Philadelphia people, accustomed to spending their summers amid the green hills of Vermont, where they found congenial companionship, built a summer bungalow, and, after enjoying the comfort of the new house, decided to give a little dance for the neighbors. Invitations were accordingly sent out; and among the old residents who were invited was a married couple, whom I shall call Hiram and Maria. It was a question with Hiram as to how he should dress, and Maria insisted upon his wearing his dress suit. He protested that he had not put it on for fifteen years, but finally yielded to her entreaties, and, with her assistance, donned the clothes in which he was married. They went to the entertainment, and were enjoying themselves hugely, until

Thirty-second Annual Festival

Maria happened to drop her handkerchief, and Hiram, in stooping to pick it up, made a rent in his tight-fitting trousers. He informed his wife of the accident, and, under her escort, beat a retreat to the ladies' dressing room, which was then vacant. There he divested himself of his damaged garment, and she, with needle and thread, began to make the necessary repairs. Meanwhile several ladies who required some adjustment entered the apartment, and Hiram found himself one too many. He escaped observation by slipping into an adjoining room, but in a moment began a violent knocking on the door. Maria said: "Hiram, you can't come in." "Oh," he shouted, "I must; I'm in the ball room." (Merriment.)

THE PRESIDENT continued: From time to time, in the year which has elapsed since I was honored by being elected President of the New England Society of Pennsylvania, the honored seniors who have long been active in administering its affairs have reminded me that the President's annual address must appear in the reported proceedings of the Society; and I confess to having looked forward to this occasion with some distrust in my ability as a public speaker. Such extemporaneous thoughts as I might utter on the spur of the moment appeared to me unworthy of permanent record either in the library of the Society or in the valuable archives in which the Year Book of this organization is to be found. I felt that, as a new and inexperienced President, I could better acquit myself of the responsibility which your honored traditions impose by committing my thoughts to writing, and, while deeply regretting it, I have no alternative but to inflict upon you what I shall now read.

As children of New England and citizens of Pennsylvania we are met to-night to celebrate the two hundred and ninety-second anniversary of the landing of our Pilgrim ancestors on the shores of Plymouth Bay. "We take

Address of Alba B. Johnson

no note of time but by its loss," and we mark the milestones of life and of history only as they are passed. It is therefore fitting that we should gather annually around this festive board to tell the stories of "auld lang syne," to recount the progress of the years and to encourage each other to greater achievements during years to come.

The story has many times been told, that three centuries ago the vicissitudes of Protestantism in England, due to the alternating reigns of Catholic and Protestant sovereigns, together with the degradation of the Established Church into a secular political machine, had caused conscientious Protestants to despair of the religious future of their country and to seek a haven where they might worship in accordance with the dictates of conscience. After emigration to Holland for a brief period, the Pilgrims removed to America, where they settled in the wilderness of Massachusetts. Here, a mere handful of people, inhabiting only the borders of the Atlantic Ocean, they started to work out the rudiments of government, the broader development of which constitutes the political institutions of the present day. They acquired a self-reliance which later had its inevitable result in the dissolution of the Colonies from the mother country. Those were days of momentous problems, the solution of which was often marked by mistakes, as in their persecution of other religious sects; but they were an earnest, God-fearing people, who tilled their unfertile soil and fished and sailed the sea; living simple lives, devoting themselves to the training and education of their children and to the worship of God. In developing the resources of a new world they were unconsciously laying the foundations for its great future, of which we are the inheritors.

The conditions under which our forefathers lived seem simple indeed. The church was the religious and social center, and was the sole agency for altruistic effort. The

Thirty-second Annual Festival

minister was the most influential man in the community, and was in close personal touch with poor and rich alike, excepting that there were no extremes of poverty and wealth, all being nearly upon one level of thrift and competency. Town legislation was by the citizens themselves, assembled in town meeting; and local executive duties were entrusted to three select men, chosen as the most capable in the community. Public office was a public trust, and there could be no necessity for the referendum because local legislation was by the citizens themselves. Caste and extravagance were almost unknown, and therefore there was little of the envy and heartburning due to class differences. Such simple industries as there were drew into their employment the boys and girls of the adjacent farming communities, and the foreign immigrant was unknown. The working people were content to seek for advancement through the legitimate channels of efficiency and thrift. Their simple living and high thinking resulted in such measures for self-improvement as the "Lowell Offering," published by the female operatives of the Lowell cotton mills in the early forties. This was, perhaps, a reflection, amongst the working classes, of the prevailing intellectual activity which produced the Brook Farm experiment, and such writers as Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, Lowell, Longfellow, Hawthorne and a host of others. These writers stimulated their countrymen to the contemplation of great problems, both civic and religious; and, later, when the great issue of slavery became acute, there were able champions in Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and others to guide the conscience and express the convictions of New England. Out of the slavery question grew the Civil War; which was, as war always is, a mighty ploughshare, turning under the old and turning up to light new conditions. This struggle developed the deep patriotism of the people

Address of Alba B. Johnson

and gave us our birthright as a great nation. This, and, later, the war with Spain brought about new and unprecedented conditions with which we have now to deal.

Each age has its own problems, and each is successively the most momentous in the history of the world. As the relations of mankind become constantly more complex, and as each period builds upon what has preceded, so the problems to be solved by each generation are more difficult than those of any preceding it. Let us for a moment consider the questions which are demanding an answer at this time.

As a nation we are at peace with all the world, and our problems are principally those growing out of our superabundant prosperity. Our overflowing resources have brought great wealth to some and comparative wealth to nearly all. Possession stimulates desire for possession. The cost of living has increased, not so much because the average cost of commodities is higher, but because our more complex life has created needs formerly unknown. The President-elect of the United States declared, several years ago, that the automobile has done more to disseminate social unrest than any other factor of modern life because it penetrates to the most remote rural districts, carrying the visible evidences of wealth and luxury where they were previously unknown. The prayer book inculcates the sentiment that we should be content in that station of life in which it has pleased God to place us, but in America the present station of life is but transient and temporary, to be tolerated only until a higher one can be attained. Therefore, we live not in the present, enjoying to the full the blessings which it brings us, but, careless of what we have, we live in the future, in anticipation of pleasures yet to be realized. Our lives are restless, without time for thought, for reading or for leasurly association with friends. We do not think things out for our-

Thirty-second Annual Festival

selves, but take our opinions ready made. We have neither the time nor inclination to train our children in obedience, in self-denial or in religion. We bring them up with every want gratified, so far as we are able to gratify them, and without the valuable discipline which comes only from learning to do for themselves. Whatever semblance of religious belief survives in the family, its outward observance is confined to attendance at the Sunday morning service. The church, representing a large accumulation of invested capital, is in operation but four or five hours a week, and is closed and unused during the other 163 or 164 hours of each week. The position and influence of the ministry has waned, and, with its waning, has ceased to attract the best classes of young men to it. The voices of the giants of past generations are stilled, and no new giants have arisen to take their places.

On the other hand, we see a great multiplication of agencies for ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate, for healing the sick, for uplifting the fallen and for carrying the practical influence of the life and spirit of Jesus Christ to multitudes who otherwise would have no religious contact whatever. We hear many reproaches uttered against the inactivity of the Church in these social endeavors, and there are many demands for its reconstruction upon institutional lines. Whilst freely recognizing that splendid work is being accomplished by the institutional churches, I cannot believe that Christianity would really be advanced were the 860 churches of the city of Philadelphia converted into people's institutes with all the various activities of hospitals, gymnasiums, club rooms, schools for cooking, sewing and stenography, departments of social service, etc. Would not such a transformation of our churches place an intolerable burden upon their members, and tend further to enervate their beneficiaries, who should be encouraged to help themselves? Would not the

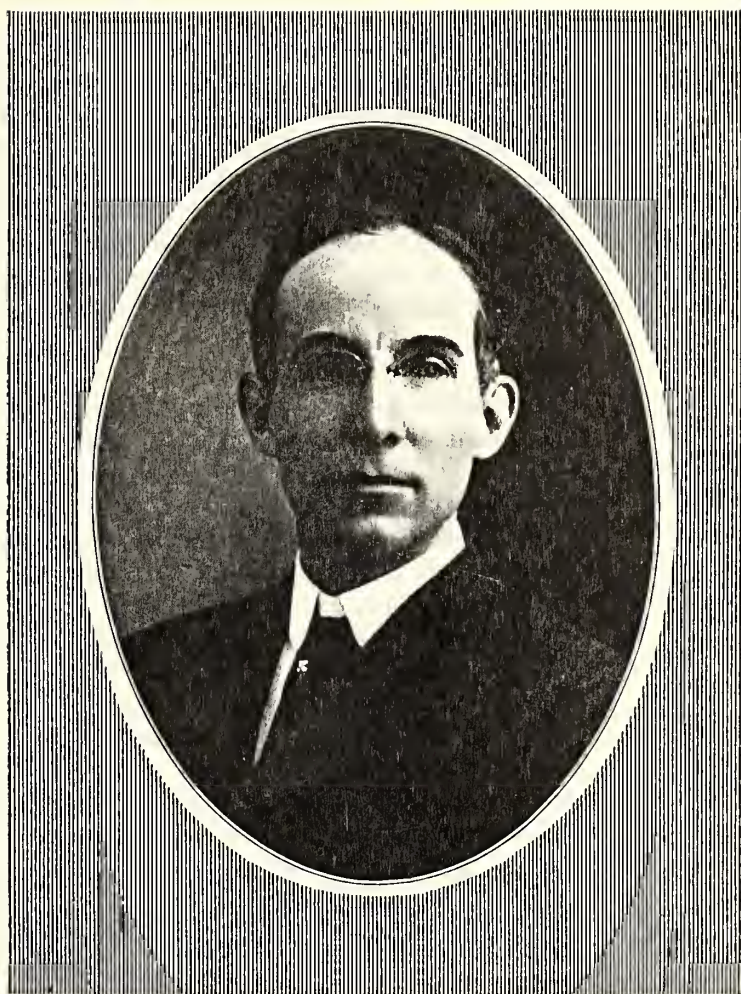
competition of so many altruistic agencies prove bewildering and greatly tend to enlarge the dependent classes. I believe that the great body of churches has wisely refrained from institutional activities, ceding this portion of their common duty as Christians to central organizations, whilst maintaining the churches as altars for keeping alive the pure truths of Christianity. Their ministers have ample work to occupy their whole energies in the study of spiritual truth; in visiting the poor, the needy and distressed; in sympathizing with the despondent and in attending the sick and comforting the dying.

Due in part to our Puritan ancestry and in part to the admixture of other religious beliefs derived from the various Protestant nations of Europe, the American people are, I believe, the most religious in the world. That we are ceasing to be a church-going people is largely due to greater latitude of conduct in conformity with the individual conscience. There has never been a time when the minds of men have been so occupied with the solution of great problems—problems which hitherto have been reserved solely for the consideration of professional scholars and learned students of politics. No longer are men satisfied to concern themselves only with their personal affairs and with such matters of State and national politics as tariff, trade and finance, important as we acknowledge these subjects to be. They are more and more concerning themselves with those greater subjects relating to their fellow-men, such as the sanitary and comfortable housing of the poor; the relations of the community to its incompetents; the obligations of employers to their sick, injured and aged employees; the more equitable division of the rewards of intelligent industry; the best methods of averting the horrors of war among nations; and to the assurance that the attitude of our own nation, in its relations to others, shall not only be a scrupulous fulfilment of

Thirty-second Annual Festival

its agreements, but shall also be just and Christian. In earnest concentration of mind upon these difficult problems and kindred questions there can be no reproach of cant or insincerity; which, with or without justification, is sometimes imputed to those scrupulous in the observance of the outward forms of religion. But is it not true that the very fact that these subjects are occupying so much of the thoughts of men is an indication of the advance throughout the world of the real spirit of Jesus Christ as proclaimed by the angelic host on the Plain of Bethlehem? We are so near to Christmas time that the song of the angelic heralds is filling all minds, "Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will to Men!" As years go by we are more and more perceiving and obeying the duty of peace upon earth and good will to men; but this is the second and lesser part of the new spirit that began to pervade the world with the wondrous birth which they proclaimed. The first and greater part was *Glory to God to the Highest*. We need that some prophet of masterful ability should arise to satisfy those who have strayed away, by reason of the vagaries of modern thought or because of laxness due to want of thought, that the eternal truths of religion are indeed true and that the highest truths of life are derived from the Source of all truth. The greatest need of this twentieth century is a return to the devout personal dependence upon Almighty God which pervaded the lives of those Pilgrim Fathers whose landing at Plymouth we celebrate to-night. (Applause.)

DR. JOHN M. THOMAS,
President Middlebury College, Vermont.



Address of Dr. John M. Thomas

"The Day We Celebrate"

THE PRESIDENT: Near the center of the State of Vermont, surrounded by the Green Mountains and by fertile fields, not far from the beautiful shores of Lake Champlain, lies the town of Middlebury. Here is situated one of those smaller colleges that have made the intellectual life and vigor of New England. The head and the inspiring force of this institution is its President, Dr. John M. Thomas, who will address us to-night upon the subject "The Day We Celebrate." I have great pleasure in introducing Dr. Thomas.

Dr. Thomas was cordially greeted and, throughout his address, much applauded. Addressing the President, the members and guests of the Society, he said:

As a New Englander it is to me a joy and inspiration to note from the noble and nobly Christian address of your President that the spirit of old New England still lives in this great city. I have felt quite at home, as a rural Vermonter, among you this evening; and my fellow Vermonters who, earlier in the evening, entertained you with music, felt at home likewise. A rural Yankee like myself is a bit afraid to go to Boston; he is apprehensive that he may be converted to some new type of religion that has arisen there over night; he is a bit timid also about journeying to New York for fear that some gunman of the metropolis may hold him up with the demand, "Your morals or your life"; but in Philadelphia he knows there is no such danger, and that he will be neither converted nor corrupted—unless he stays too long.

The day we celebrate is the anniversary of the landing on American soil of the first American colonists who were animated by a sufficient motive to sustain them in the conquest of a continent. Plymouth Rock is the symbol of

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adequate purpose. It stands for a great and sustaining notion of the goal of manhood, a mighty purpose sufficient to keep alive energy and enthusiasm despite all trials and obstacles. That bleak December morning saw the coming of men who had that in their hearts which could not let them fail—the building of a commonwealth according to the laws of God. It was the size and the truth of their motive which made that landing significant. I understand that “the day we celebrate” is usually otherwise interpreted, that Plymouth Rock is commonly regarded as the symbol of liberty. You remember Mrs. Hemans’ lines:

“Aye, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod!
They left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God.”

And that, I suppose, is the common interpretation. But did they not have freedom to worship God across the sea? Could they not have retained that liberty over in Holland, where they found such kindly refuge? It seems to me that we have confused somewhat the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower with the Declaration of Independence. The watchword of the latter is liberty—life, individual liberty—and the pursuit of happiness; and its origin may be traced back through Franklin and Jefferson (who were French scholars and deeply influenced by French ideas), to Rousseau with his doctrine of civilization as an artificial thing—an error in its very nature. He would have brought on the Golden Age by simply abolishing all governmental institutions, all laws and customs, and by leading men back to an ideal “state of nature”—a condition of primitive happiness and equality which never existed under the sun. But the compact of the Puritans, in the cabin of the Mayflower, was based upon a very different idea and inspired by a very different sentiment. It meant not absence of law, not freedom from

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all restraint, but a very complicated system of law and a very rigorous policy of restraint. The idea of the compact was to establish a society according to the laws of God. That is why they proscribed heretics. They are often charged with inconsistency in so doing. If they had come for mere liberty to worship as they pleased, they were most inconsistent in driving away Roger Williams and the Quakers. But, in fact, since their object was to build up the kingdom of God on earth, to establish a society under the rule of the Eternal God, as John Calvin had given them an example in Geneva, what they did was entirely consistent and in accordance with that purpose as they understood it. You will understand that I am not justifying their persecutions; I am only explaining that they were not inconsistent with their fundamental idea.

Now, I believe that the Pilgrims, with that motive actuating them, made a permanent contribution to American life, and that what they sought to bring about here was something far greater than liberty, mere absence from restraint. For what have you in just that? There is in it no adequate motive. Of course, if a man has shackles upon him, the first thing to do is to strike them off and set him free. But what have you then? Where is your adequate motive for a continuing and developing society? The Declaration has none; it has no suggestion of motive except the pursuit of happiness, which is a very unworthy one, as society has found time and time again. The Puritan had an adequate goal, the pain of a receding goal gnawing ever at his conscience; the establishment here, on this earth, of the kingdom of God and the culture of their souls to the greatness of immortality. That, I believe, to be a contribution to which we might well invite attention at the present time; for the trouble with most of our social endeavor is that it has no adequate motive,

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no worthy goal. It is simply to do good to men. But what are the men good for? The great mass of socialistic endeavor, both of those who are socialists and those who call themselves Christian socialists, has no answer. There is no definition of the soul of a man that is at all consonant with the enthusiasm and the earnestness of their endeavor. The Puritan had a definition, in which he made a contribution to American life it were well for us to make permanent.

But the Puritans made another contribution to our nation. They supplied a type of manhood which, I believe, is of permanent value. Many of you doubtless remember the pictures of the "Departure" and "Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers" that you used to see, in the old parlor, on Thanksgiving Day and at funerals. You remember how terribly solemn they looked, especially the old fellow in the middle, with his hat in his hands. I used to think that that was part of the vitals of some wild animal he had slain on Plymouth Rock. Those pictures were an exaggeration, but, after all, only a mild exaggeration; for those old fellows must have been pretty solemn to listen to the sermons which we know were preached to them. What a difference between those Pilgrim faces and the conventional Uncle Sam that we see in our comic papers to-day! Yet the latter also is only a mild exaggeration. I could find a living illustration of Uncle Sam within a few miles of my home, if you were to give me the privilege. Now, what brought about the difference between that solemn Pilgrim and the typical Uncle Sam of our day? The present American is the evolution of the Pilgrim colonist through a long period of adaptation to the American soil. The sod out of which the man delved his livelihood has had much to do with his character as it has developed in the course of years. The giant pines nourished his stature; the stony field bred in him endur-

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ance and grit; the cold winds bronzed his cheeks; the Red men taught him cunning and craft; the exigencies of pioneer life gave him inventiveness and patience; and the great hills over which he blazed his trails and built his roads gave him a heart like a lion's; the rocky hillsides got in their work; and there came forth the New England man, liberty loving in the extreme; counting no cause small in which justice is concerned; deliberate in decision; slow in speech; piercing to the heart of a matter; with cool, discerning instinct; never fooled twice in the same way; expecting to work hard for every penny and anticipating a reasonable amount of disappointment; shrewd in a bargain; tough in capacity for work and always with more in him than shows in his gait! That, I understand, is the New Englander—Puritan in blood and in grit, reared and nourished upon the hard soil of the six Yankee Commonwealths. That is the man who has taught industry and thrift, free government, free education and free religion to the nation of America.

There are a few pleasant characteristics of this Yankee as I know him to-day in my home, to which I trust you will allow me to refer for a moment. I rather like what I call his hypocrisy of ignorance. A genuine Yankee does not like to show forth all that he is on first acquaintance. He would rather you would think him a bit foolish at first and find out to the contrary later, than deceive you in the opposite direction. He will never play the ace until the last trick, if he can possibly help it. I like to see one of my compatriots from one of the hill towns in a horse trade, for example; the original pepper and salt of his coat showing only underneath the armpits, if, indeed, he has a coat at all; the dust of the hay now lingering in the furrows around the ankles of his boots; his mouth open about three fingers to give his thoughts time to settle; you might think he didn't know anything at all—unless you bought the horse.

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I rather like, also, what I call his hypocrisy of poverty. There is a great difference between the New Englander and the Westerner in this respect. When the Westerner talks of fifty thousand dollars, you had better be careful how you trust him for more than five thousand; but if the Yankee makes out that he is pretty nearly going to the poorhouse, you may not be sure that he could not beat the Westerner.

There is a peculiar ability in the genuine Yankee to look into and judge the character of those with whom he comes in contact. If there is any place under God's heaven where a man is known through and through, it is in a little bit of a country village. It takes a good deal of pluck and courage to live there right along, I can tell you.

Then, I like his Yankee horse sense; that is, the sense of a man who is able to swap horses all his life without going to the poorhouse. That may not be the dictionary definition of it, but what is the use of being a college president if you cannot now and then know more than the dictionary? I remember a young fellow who came up into our rural community from one of the cities, and who soon got the idea that he was going to reform us all through and through in just about six months or possibly a year. He was specially concerned about reforming our school architecture, and he got up a movement for a new school building. He was opposed in his project, but he made a very eloquent and earnest speech, in which he called the opponents of the new schoolhouse "backwoods old fogies," "hieroglyphic numbskulls," and applied to them all the other epithets he could think of. A shrewd Yankee who listened to him observed, "That's a very good way to express your feelings, but it's a poor way to get votes." That remark has stood me in good stead many a time; for, after all, my friends, the necessary thing in this world is not to "express your feelings," but to "get votes."

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Now, up in Yankee land we have certain difficult problems that we are endeavoring to work out with all our might. We have not been altogether pleased with the way things have been going in our region. We have found, for example, that in rural Vermont forty-seven per cent. of farms occupied by their owners are under mortgage. We have found that the tilled acreage has decreased nearly twenty-five per cent. in the last decade. We have been looking for some explanation of it, and we find that one of the principal causes is distrust of the improved methods of agriculture. A Yankee farmer is not quite sure about the man who farms according to a book. He distrusts the intelligence of one of his fellows who wants to know things scientifically, and who puts scientific theories into practice on his farm. Out West, you know, a man will go to the village library and ask the girl for the latest book showing how to build a barn or pig pen. If a Vermont farmer went to the village library, and made such an inquiry, his neighbors would think he was on the way to Waterbury, which is the place where we keep our people when they are not right in their heads.

Then these Yankee farmers are a little too independent to co-operate. They don't know how to get together. A few months ago the people down in my county thought they would buy some fertilizer on the co-operative plan, the way they do out West. They got it all fixed up on paper, but not enough men came to get the stuff when it arrived, and enough who did come did not bring their money with them, and the whole project was a failure. We have tried many plans for marketing our products on a co-operative arrangement, but our people are too independent for that. The farmer says, "If I have a good thing, I want to have all the benefit of it, and don't want to share with any one else."

Some of you may have fancied that in every little village

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up in our mountains there is the same kind of education that you knew in the small towns of your childhood, and that reading, writing and arithmetic are taught by masters of the teaching art. That is not altogether so. Teachers in those little schools in my State get about eight dollars or eight dollars and a half for thirty-two weeks in the year. I don't know how that may strike you, but it does not seem to me to be very big pay. Superintendents in charge of those schools tell me that if we want, in our college summer session, to teach things that are really needed by rural teachers, we need not give courses in the principles of teaching, in psychology or the history of education; we need, rather, to teach how to speak and figure correctly, because they do not know how. Further than that, our school houses are not well supplied with ordinary facilities as are the school houses in the great cities. A superintendent, who visited one of these schools, found a little bit of a fellow studying percentage, and said to the teacher, "You shouldn't be teaching that boy percentage; he doesn't know how to add and subtract." "Oh," she replied, "I've got to; the front part of the arithmetic is torn out." And I could give you a quotation from the report of a commission appointed to investigate rural education in Connecticut, which would show that that condition is not true alone of Vermont, but is just as true of Connecticut and other New England States.

My friends, some of us are glad to make our homes back there in the old, genuine New England, the New England of the farmer; for we believe that the preservation of that life of quiet New England simplicity is of great importance to America. It was from there that the very notion of what it means to be an American emanated. That idea was not born in New York, or Pennsylvania, or anywhere but in old Yankee land. You cannot teach your boys to be patriotic, whether in the East or the West, except in

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New England terms. Perseverance and grit, enthusiasm and energy, the knack of doing things in the easiest way, the habit of reasoning about things, the qualities which stand before the world as conspicuous American traits,—all these had their birth in the six old Yankee Commonwealths.

It is a sad day in any neighborhood when an old homestead loses a family long known for their stability and worth, and when strangers come in and take possession. The community has lost not merely a few worthy individuals, but a spirit and an element important to its life. So, too, it would be a sad day for America if the simplicity and quiet of the life of rural New England should disappear from the little white houses on the hillsides; for this nation may need again, as it has needed in days gone by, the men of those homes, who proved their courage, their worth and their integrity in grave crises of our history; and it needs yet more the spirit that abides in them. We believe we shall have the strength to preserve that spirit.

“ For the strength of the hills we bless Thee, Oh God, our fathers’ God;
Thou hast made Thy children mighty by the touch of the mountain
sod;
Thou hast fixed their ark of refuge where the tyrant’s foot ne’er trod;
For the strength of the hills we bless Thee, Oh God, our fathers’ God.

“ We are watchers of a beacon whose light must never die;
We are guardians of an altar ’neath the silence of the sky;
The rocks yield founts of courage, struck forth as by Thy rod;
For the strength of the hills we bless Thee, Oh God, our fathers’ God.”

(Applause.)

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"The Human Nature of the Forefathers"

THE PRESIDENT announced the theme of the next speaker (Rev. Dr. Boynton), whom he introduced as "a man of New England birth; a scholar whose vision has been widened by education and work in the great West; an ordained minister of the Congregational Church, the church which had its origin on Plymouth Rock; a pastor in the City of Churches, the home of Beecher and Stowe and Talmage." (Applause).

Response by Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Boynton spoke with characteristic humor and force. His response, interspersed with outbursts of merriment and applause, was as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster, my good friends: In the comparison which has sometimes been made between those two cities of brotherly love, Burial Hill, at Plymouth, and Philadelphia, I think that the odds are in favor of Philadelphia; at all events I am sure that any denizen of the former city to-night would be willing to exchange places for a little while with those of us who are gathered so delightfully here about these festive tables. Personally I am delighted to stand for a few moments before you as a living embodiment of that "waning" profession to which allusion has been so felicitously, but, if I must be true to myself, incorrectly made. I wonder, men, if it is true that the ministry is a waning profession to-day. I wonder if the truth is not that the charge is a bluff which the layman is putting up to cover up his own iniquity. There never was a time when the ministers were better educated than they are to-day. If those of them who are in this presence should rise you would find them in possession of as many Phi

*REV. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D.D.,
Pastor Clinton Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.*



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Beta Kappa keys as any profession represented at this table. The trouble is that the ministers are not getting rich, do you say? Well, who is to blame for that? I admit that our salaries are waning in these days when you men make the cost of living so high by your financial and commercial schemes. You remember the story about the minister who had just been installed, and who felt the responsibilities of his new parish, as we all do on those occasions, and who, at the first prayer meeting, offered an earnest petition, and, mentioning himself before the throne of grace, asked that the Lord would keep him poor and humble. When he had taken his seat, one of those iniquitous laymen who believe that the ministry is waning, rose and offered his petition. "Oh, Lord," he said, "bless our new minister. You keep him humble, and we'll keep him poor." The laymen were true, absolutely true, to the prayer of their representative, as far as that goes.

No, men (and I must say it for the defense of my own profession before proceeding with my address), the trouble with the church to-day is not in the ministry. There is no finer lot of men, with nobler ideals, with more efficient equipment or with more sacrificial lives in America to-day than the ministers, many of whom might have had bank accounts as flush as your own, if, when they had the chance to make the choice, they had chosen commercialism rather than the Church of Jesus Christ. Why, men, you think that the Church is waning principally because you quit. You haven't been to a Sunday morning service for a month,—it has been such wonderful automobile weather,—and somebody has told you that the audiences are falling off in the morning, and you say that the minister's influence is waning. You haven't given a picayune—some of you are behind on your pew rent now—you haven't given a picayune to the kingdom of God in the last six weeks, and you met the treasurer of the church, and he

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said the finances were getting a little low, and you said, "The minister's influence is waning." Well, the reason is because you have stopped giving. You just go back and take your pew, give up your automobile on Sunday, reinvigorate your faith in the absolute necessity of the Church of the living God for the solution of the American problem, have as much faith in it as your minister has, make as big a sacrifice for it as your minister is making, and you will get over the idea that the ministry is waning.

Now, the trouble is that you have judged the ministry in one particular manifestation of it. There is the old hen. She has laid fifteen good eggs, and she is sitting on them and has hopes for the future; some little Vermont farmer's boy comes and "swipes" all the eggs; when the farmer finds the eggs are gone, he says the influence of the hen is waning. You just put the eggs in the nest, and be sure they are not china ones, but real *bona fide* eggs, and you will get faith in the old hen again.

Goethe once said that the greatest compliment that was ever offered to him was by some one who declared that he was a circumambient man; some one who saw his life from more than one point of view, who had more than one angle of vision in which and through which to interpret him. The difficulty with most of us in this world is that we view people as history views people, simply from one angle of view and lack the circumambient spirit. We are prone to old prejudices which are so incorrect that we have to revise them in the light of wider intelligence, as I hope you good men are revising your impressions of the ministry to-night.

This is just as true with relation to our Pilgrim Fathers as with relation to others, for we have not very largely interpreted that magnificent heroism and sacrifice and venture and religion which were so characteristic of them. We have seen them in one or two of their trenchant and magnificent demonstrations of themselves; and because we

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have not attempted to take up into our view all of their qualities we are, most of us, under a somewhat limited impression of the rare character, vitality and comprehensiveness of those splendid men of yesterday, whose outstanding characteristic was that they had all of human nature raised to the thirty-second degree of power, and that, therefore, they were able to do what they did and to be what they were. You see this restricted impression of the forefathers, for example, in that splendid description of one of them which is given by James Russell Lowell. It is magnificent as a tangent, but not worth a tinker's commission so far as the circumference is concerned. He was sitting in his study, one evening, just in the gloaming; and out from the opposite side came a ghost, who drew up a chair and said:

. . . . " My name is Standish.

" I come from Plymouth, deadly bored
With toasts, and songs, and speeches,
As long and flat as my old sword,
As threadbare as my breeches:
They understand us Pilgrims! they,
Smooth men with rosy faces,
Strength's knots and gnarls all pared away,
And varnish in their places.

.
" He had stiff knees, the Puritan,
That were not good at bending;
The homespun dignity of man
He thought was worth defending;
He did not, with his pinchbeck ore,
His country's shame forgotten,
Gild Freedom's coffin o'er and o'er,
When all within was rotten."

That is a magnificent vision of one side of the character of the splendid old Catholic, Miles Standish. But you do not know Miles Standish until you see him in his courtship. That is another side of the man's nature, and you must understand his nature in its entirety before you can appreciate the splendor of his character on the one hand

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or his real contribution to the life of the world on the other. What is true of Miles Standish is true of the forefathers and their followers who came after them within the next hundred years; and my effort to-night is simply to suggest to you that the human nature of those splendid men and woman of yesterday was not hampered or restrained, but that it was a human nature speaking out on all four sides until it gleamed and glowed with a radiance all its own.

Beginning then, if you will, with the simple amenities of life, it was not all sacrifice, it was not all heroism with them. The days were not always dark; they did not always see the lightning or hear the thunder roll. Sometimes the days were genial, the sun was laughing in the heavens, while ease, comfort and happiness blessed those hearthstones and sang a lullaby before the open fires in those wilderness homes. Then you might have seen a Pilgrim Father fill his pipe; and perhaps he got as much comfort from it, at a cost of half a cent, as you gentlemen have enjoyed to-night with your fragrant and acceptable Havanas. Of course, they were very careful about the use of tobacco. They had a law which said that a man could only smoke once on a ten-mile journey, and that on Sundays he must not light his pipe within a mile of the church.

As I have said, the Fathers enjoyed all the amenities of life as they knew them. They had their social gatherings, their recreations, their jokes; and if you should read the list of the furniture that came over in the Mayflower, you would think they all had magnificent homes. It may be supposed that those men—bold, heroic, self-sacrificing, and under rigorous religious discipline—would suppress their gentler impulses, but the record establishes the contrary. They had their courtships and their affairs of the heart as we have; and their affections were as strong and sincere as those which well up in the hearts of their de-

scendants. Priscilla Mullens was not the only girl who had more than one beau, and Miles Standish was not the only man whose affection led him to prostrate himself before a beautiful maiden and ask her to share the joys and advantages, the discomforts and perils of his life. Why, one could speak by the hour on that topic, but I will ask you to permit me to refer to just two incidents, which do not relate directly to those who came over in the Mayflower. There was the Reverend Cotton Mather. He lived in the days when certainly the ministry was not waning. His beautiful wife had passed into the heavens and left him with four children, whom he loved with a very strong and deep affection, and he was naturally true to her sacred memory. He was known to admire a beautiful and accomplished girl in Boston; and she, being a suffragist by anticipation, concluded that she would make a suitable wife for the afflicted Mather. So she wrote him a remarkable letter, telling him she wanted to be his wife, and that she had two reasons for it; first, to be his companion alike in sunshine and shadow; second, that he might save her soul. But, although strongly tempted, this minister did not even show a suggestion of waning. His reply was that if he was not able to make her his wife, he would be very glad, indeed, to be instrumental in saving her soul. If you want to see how one of the forefathers could withstand the temptation of an unwise alliance and hold himself in lordly restraint, you should read about Cotton Mather, the widower, and the beautiful girl of Boston.

Then, there is the romance of old Judge Sewall's courtship. He was paying attention to Madame Winthrop, and was very eager in pushing his claims upon the fair widow, who had given him some reason to hope. We read that on one occasion he visited the fair lady in the expectation that, before the evening had passed, her promise would be given for the publishing of the banns. When he entered

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the house—oh, wise man that he was,— he gave a kiss and a penny to the dear little daughter of the Madame, then he slipped a couple of shillings into the hand of her lady-in-waiting; then he gave a shilling to Juno (Juno being the man servant who had lighted him home many times from her beautiful residence); and everything being arranged he went into the drawing room, met the lady, and they sat together before the fire. But somehow or other there was a waning, not on the part of the Judge, but by the lady, for he noticed, as he said in his diary, that on this particular evening she offered him no wine; that when the log that was burning in the fireplace was low she did not replace it, as she did upon every other evening when he had called upon her; nor did she respond in kind to the dear and affectionate terms in which he addressed her; until, when it came to be eleven o'clock, in the language of the senior in college, “realizing that the jig was up,”—they always speak bad English in college nowadays—realizing that the jig was up, he rose and asked if Juno might light him home, when he received the cool suggestion that it seemed as if the moon was shining pretty well, and it was not dark outside. Then nobody helped him with his overcoat, as they always had on previous occasions; and, with due solemnity, having paid his respects, he moved out into the silent night, his cold heart beating and throbbing; and this is what he says he said, “Jehovah liveth—the Lord reigneth.”

The Forefather, moreover, was a magnificent specimen of a business man. He came over for a chance to worship God according to his own conscience, and he got what he came for. He had his faults, but he was an all 'round man, with an eye to business. This was true of the Forefathers from the time they left Scrooby, all the while they were over in Leyden, and until they arrived at Plymouth. Why, men, what do you think the Mayflower carried back

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on her several return trips? Do you think she went in ballast? Oh, not on your life. The Forefather knew how to trade, the Forefather knew how to influence the Indian, and the Forefather knew how to do business. If he left one impression upon his time, if he left one lesson that ought to be a slogan in our generation, it was this, that it is possible for one to be a first-class business man and at the same time a first-class citizen and a first-class Christian. Let us take a text from the life of the old Forefather, store it away in our minds and resolve to reproduce him in our day and generation. While he had many faults, he could boast of a religion which had no mere formality in it, a religion which was not the crust, but the core; a religion which was a living force, not only upon one day in seven, for an hour or two, but a religion which permeated the entirety of his manhood and took that human nature of his and beat it out upon the anvil of devotion and of service until it became part of the life he lived. The Forefather in religion was like the man of whom Whittier wrote:

“ He forgot himself in others—himself to his neighbor lending.
He found his God in his suffering brother, and not from the cloud
descending.”

It is a very great joy for me to stand here, in this great Keystone State, and look into the faces of men who, like myself, trace their lineage back to those magnificent men. The thought reminds one of those lines of Dean Briggs, of Harvard University:

“ Be it mountain, plain or prairie,
Be it ocean wide and fair,
Be it East or West that his eyes shall rest,
He finds New England there.

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"Be it East or West that his eyes shall rest,
New England's still the same.
For God and the right, in the midst of the fight,
Are the men who bear her name.

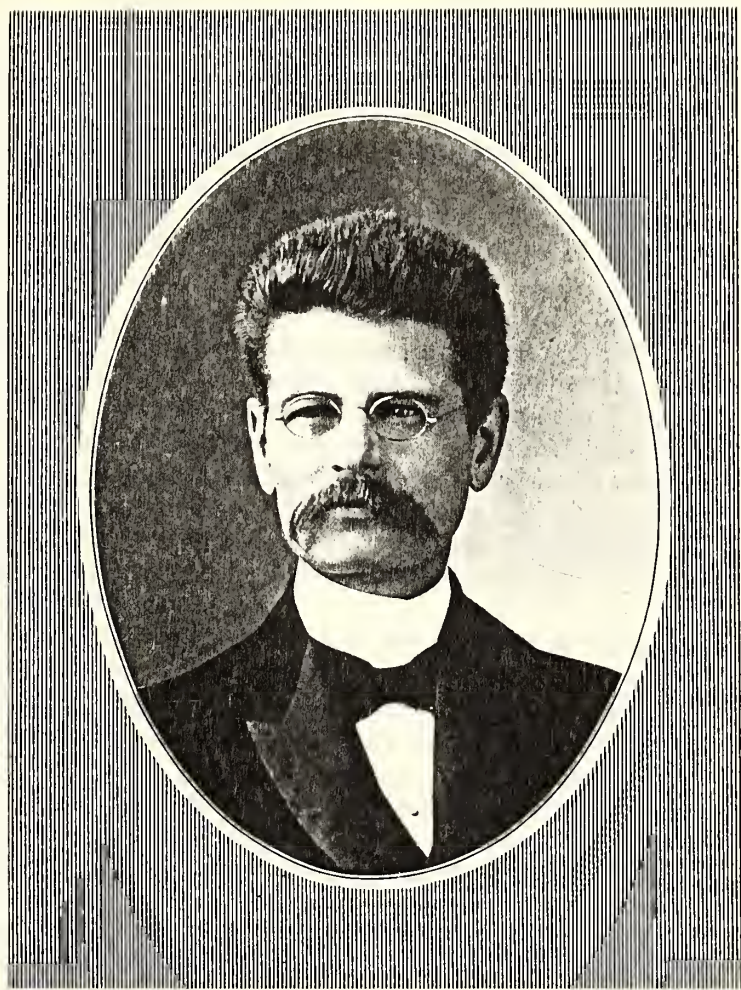
"For the message of the Master
She hath breathed with every breath;
And come what will, New England still
Will be faithful unto death."

Oh, to be worthy descendants of those royal sires! To be, in the throbbing life, the heat of strife and the passions of our day and generation, what they were in their day and generation—circumambient, all 'round, sun-crowned men, who, because they had all the human nature that any other sons of Adam ever had, were able, with the high ideals and the noble religious passions which were theirs, to live out that human nature to the North and to the East, to the South and to the West, until it became a common carrier of their mighty purposes, the inspiration of their every endeavor, the hope of their lives and the noble realization of our own. I thank you. (Applause.)

"American Ideals"

THE PRESIDENT: The next speaker comes to us from the great West. Born upon an Iowa farm, educated in the country schools, he graduated from one of the smaller colleges of Iowa, and has had an experience covering various fields of education, State and national legislation, administration and finance. I have very great pleasure in introducing the Hon. William E. Andrews, of Hastings, Nebraska, who was the Auditor of the United States Treasury Department under President McKinley, in 1897. He will speak to us upon "American Ideals."

HON. WILLIAM E. ANDREWS,
Washington, D. C.



Address of Hon. William E. Andrews

Response by Hon. William E. Andrews, of the United States
Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Andrews was generously applauded throughout his interesting address. He said:

Mr. Toastmaster, ladies and gentlemen: Coming from Nebraska, as I do, you naturally expect me to be fully qualified to speak to you concerning the "ratio of sixteen to one." I might be supposed to possess some information concerning the membership of the next national Cabinet, but I can only conjecture upon that point. I must express, at the outset, my very great pleasure in joining with you on this occasion and in witnessing the race between a "waning ministry" and a "modern locomotive." I apprehend that neither has won, and that it is now a tie. I hope to be present one year hence to witness the final result. Coming from the West and having been engaged in public school and college work, I fully appreciate the suggestions in regard to education that we have just received from Vermont.

American ideals have marked the transition from the old civilization to the new, from political tyranny and religious intolerance to American liberty and freedom. The steady growth of these ideals is featured in a very large portion of American history and American life. We will never be able to measure them at their full value without coming in touch with human nature as it was and is. Glancing at the subject hastily, our thoughts naturally revert to the real life and experiences of colonial times. We need to come close to the men and women who were engaged in great endeavors in those early days that we may put our fingers upon their pulses, so to speak, that our hearts may throb with theirs, and that we may become one with them in thought, sympathy and purpose. Many times we fail to catch the force of these important lessons

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because the conditions seem so remote and things are so far in the distance, that they become mysterious. Let us put ourselves, in thought and feeling, as far as we can, by the side of the Pilgrims in our early history.

In September, 1907, my wife and I enjoyed a visit to Jamestown Island, where we heard again the story of the sacrifices, toils, and struggles of the Colonists who landed there in 1607. In recalling their history as best I could, my thought suggested the inquiry, what was the motive that brought Captain Smith and his little band across the sea to an unknown land. I found the answer in the spirit of commercialism on the part of the home company that had stood by him, equipped him for the voyage and looked to him for adequate financial returns.

I followed that line of inquiry until I saw unfolding, in the lives of the people of the Old Dominion, the idea that developed into the House of Burgesses. Legislative bodies were ultimately established among the colonies. The enactment of laws by themselves and for themselves thus assumed form and substance. Here we see the development of a distinctive American ideal. Afterwards came the Continental Congress and the Congress of the United States, with an expanding influence in the enactment of laws by the people of the various nations of the world. From these events flowed important results upon which we might dwell at indefinite length.

On Easter Monday, 1906, I was a guest of the St. Nicholas Society in the city of New York, whose members are descendants of the original New Yorkers, principally Dutch. On that occasion the sentiments expressed at the banquet board recalled the early days of the New Netherlands of the West. Quite naturally we inquired at that time, what did the Pilgrims of the Empire State bring from the old civilization and give to the new.

In April, 1906, I visited Charlotte, North Carolina. As

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I walked along the street one morning, I saw at my feet a metal tablet containing these words: "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775." I immediately repeated the question, what did the Pilgrims of the Carolinas bring from the old civilization of the north of Ireland and the highlands of Scotland and give to the new civilization in the West.

On the 25th day of August, 1908, my wife and I stood on Plymouth Rock and recalled the coming of the Mayflower in 1620, with its Pilgrim band that founded the colony at Plymouth. We viewed the historic surroundings commemorating their deeds of sacrifice and daring,—Pilgrim Hall filled with historic relics and records, the cemetery, as the resting place not only of the bodies of many, but the burial place, also, of many of their fondest hopes. Again we repeated the question, what did the Pilgrims of the Mayflower bring from the old civilization across the trackless sea and give to the new civilization of the West?

In August, 1898, we visited Convention Hall here, in the city of Philadelphia. We noted the names of the men who drafted and signed the immortal Declaration of Independence. We thought of the anxious multitude surrounding Convention Hall in every direction on that memorable Fourth of July, 1776. In thought, we studied the expression of their countenances, we noted the anxiety that thrilled their souls as they awaited the signal announcing the decision of the Convention. As we passed to an open door leading into an adjacent room we beheld the old Independence Bell, with these words inscribed upon it: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto the inhabitants thereof." Yes, there was the scene, and there was the Bell that announced to the waiting multitude the decision that the United Colonies were, and "of right ought to be free and independent States."

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Now, let us shift our position to the rotunda of our national capitol. Turn your eyes upward toward the top of the dome and study that group of figures representing people clasping hands from all the nations of the world. Read those words, "*E pluribus unum*"—one out of many! One nation out of the nations of the world! From this panorama of national scenery and life, what do we behold as distinctively American ideals? There were the cavaliers of Virginia, the Scotch and Irish in the Carolinas, the Puritans in New England, the Hollanders in the Empire State, William Penn in Pennsylvania, and Roger Williams in Rhode Island, thoroughly imbued with the customs, religion and politics of their native countries.

In view of these facts, what transforming and unifying power could possibly bring all of those divergent opinions, characters, customs, religions and politics into a unity of purpose and action to build one nation out of the nations of the world? The answer to this question has been easier and clearer to my mind since Mrs. Andrews and I witnessed a very interesting scene, one Sunday afternoon in August, on the Boston Commons. After we had walked about under the shade of the trees for a time, we saw thousands of people coming from various directions for an open-air concert. That audience of twelve to fifteen thousand people was composed largely of men, women and children of foreign birth. Not more than one-fourth of them were native Americans. Various selections on the program were applauded quite heartily, and the audience seemed to have enjoyed the music with quiet satisfaction. Just as they were dispersing, at the conclusion of the regular program, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Immediately hats were removed, and the audience stood in attention until the conclusion of the selection. Then they cheered most heartily, even to an echo. Those who were evidently born under other flags seemed to cheer

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most enthusiastically. As I asked the question, "Why so," the answer came with an ever-increasing force. These men and women of foreign birth had evidently come from less fortunate conditions in their native countries. They had heard the story of better opportunities under the Star Spangled Banner; they had come and tested that story and found it true as evidenced by better homes, better food, better clothing, better advantages in every way.

They were then enjoying the blessings which the early Pilgrims foresaw as the native birthright of the human soul. But what could the Pilgrims do under such tremendous embarrassments? There stood the proud empires of the old world, defeating, if possible, every movement toward representative government. Around them and far in advance of them dwelt the wild savages of the forest. What could they do? Let history answer, for fruits of their deeds are recorded upon every page of American history since the old Independence Bell rang out the first note of freedom.

The Pilgrims, laying aside the old models, went behind the governments and ruins of the past and studied the philosophy of history and government in the light of the philosophy of the human soul. Thus they pointed out the true corner-stone from which the whole field of true government must be surveyed. At this crisis they declared to the world the grand doctrine of political equality. It moved before them like a pillar of fire during the dark and perilous night of the Revolution. Political equality is an American ideal and rests at the foundation of our national constitution.

I hold in my hand a copy of the Mayflower Compact. As it has been mentioned by one of the speakers, I will quote it in full: "In the name of God, Amen: We, whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne, King James, by the grace of God, of Great

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Britaine, France and Ireland King, defender of the faith, etc., having undertaken, for the glorie of God, and advancement of the Christian faith and honor of our king and countrie, a voyage to plant the first colonie in the Northeasterne parts of Virginia, doe, by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and, by vertue hereof, to enacte, constitute, and frame, such just and equall laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the generall good of the Colonie. Unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness we have hereunder subscribed our names, at Cap Codd, the 11th of November, in the year of the raigne of our soveraigne lord, King James, of England, France and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno Domini, 1620."

Note those words: "By virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws." Emphasize the words "just and equal laws," "ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the general good of the Colony." That statement was the first declaration of constitutional liberty. Place the compact of the Mayflower alongside the Declaration of Rights of 1765; place beside it the Mechlenberg Declaration of Independence of 1775, the Declaration of Independence of 1776 and the Constitution of 1789; then gather up through those years the records of heroism and sacrifice of the New England Pilgrims and of the Pilgrims who came from the highlands of Scotland and the north of Ireland to Virginia and the Carolinas, and laid the foundations of the American Republic with political equality as the chief corner-stone.

Address of Hon. William E. Andrews

There you have that far-reaching American ideal which has made this country the grandest and noblest on the face of the earth.

I want to speak for a moment of another ideal, one which has had a vital influence in the past as it will have upon the future of our country. It is not a waning ideal, but will live as long as the human race survives, because God has implanted it in the human soul. What is it? It is your plain, old-fashioned religion; that is all. Did you ever read of a people without being impressed with the fact that religion could not be kept out of their history? Even the savage of the forest looks up to the Great Spirit and hopes to reach the happy hunting ground in the hereafter. No nation has ever existed, in all the ages, without religion. Under the shadow of the pyramids was the religion of the Egyptian. Moses and the children of Israel were guided by religion. We read in the second chapter of the Book of Daniel that, when the king wanted to have his dream interpreted, he called in the wise men, but that they could not help him; that then he called in Daniel, and that Daniel gave praise to God—not the God who was worshipped in Egypt, but to our God, the God of the Pilgrim Fathers, the God of the American people, Who has humbled monarchies, broken the shackles of men, emancipated the human soul and given it American freedom under the Stars and Stripes, the grandest flag that floats. Daniel told the king that he saw a human image, and that its sight was terrible. The head was of fine gold (representing Nebuchadnezzar), and the other parts were of silver, brass, iron, and clay, representing the Medo-Persian, the Alexandrian, and the Roman Empires. He also told the king that the little stone struck the feet of the image where the iron mingled with the clay, and that it broke the image into pieces. The stone represented the kingdom of the untaught Gallilean carpenter, who came to establish

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righteousness in national as well as individual life. The ringing proclamation of this new kingdom was: "The truth shall make you free."

When truth came into the hearts of men and women, it came not merely to give satisfaction in its possession, but it began at once to expand. And in that sense I am an expansionist. Aren't you? Then intellect and conscience were emancipated and became free. Then political revolution followed; Almighty God, through the kingdom of the little stone, leading the Pilgrims to Plymouth, to the Carolinas and Virginia, to lay the foundations of liberty, of equality, of intellectual and religious freedom. The Pilgrims were filled with that spirit which recognizes God as the mighty force in human life; and as I read my history and acknowledge my gratitude to the Pilgrims for the blessings they have conferred upon me, I thank them especially for that strong, vigorous religious character that has marked the history of my country. It was religion that led New England and made her influence irresistible in the emancipation of the colored race, and in making our country, in fact as well as in name, free; for not until then did freedom become co-extensive with the boundaries of the American Republic. Not until then did this country become "the land of the free," as well as "the home of the brave." Onward, ever onward, this ideal of a strong religious life, of God's leadership in the nation, has marched until it has become the beacon light of progress in our country.

Just another illustration, and I will give way for the speaker who is to follow. On the 22d of February, 1909, in company with my wife and friends, I witnessed the home-coming of our battle fleet from its journey around the world. Those fighting engines of war had circled the globe on an errand of peace. Sitting on the deck of a steamer, just outside the Capes, beyond Old Point

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Comfort, we heard the sound of cannon in the distance. Soon the flagship Connecticut passed the President in review, and was followed by the other ships, fifteen in number. They moved into Hampton Roads and formed in double column. Night came on, the sky was dark, and not a star was visible. We then beheld the grandest sight of the day. Lines of electric light flashed forth from the top of the hull of every ship, then diagonal lines from the bows to the tops of the first masts, horizontal lines to the tops of the second masts, and diagonal lines to the stern of each ship. Then, in a moment, horizontal lines of light flashed forth from every crossbeam on every mast, revealing thirty-two images of the cross against the dark background of the sky. The scene was brilliant and impressive beyond description in words. It suggested the Cross of Calvary, and reminded us of its obedient sacrifice and the divine message, "Peace on earth, good will to man."

Thus our country has saluted the nations of the world in the spirit of fraternity and peace. Yes, it has led the way for world-wide peace. The British Government has joined hands with us; likewise France; and Japan has consented to a modification of her treaty with England in order that the latter might unite with the great republics of the world in the promotion of peace and good will. I hope and pray that that spirit may be preserved and strengthened, and that each succeeding President of our nation will lead in the uplift to higher and better conditions, that there will be no waning in our devotion to the ideals of the forefathers or in our recognition of God in this Republic. Then the Old New England idea of religion in the national life as well as in the individual life will triumph; and we can say, in all truth and sincerity,

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"My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where our fathers died!
Land of the pilgrim's pride!
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!"

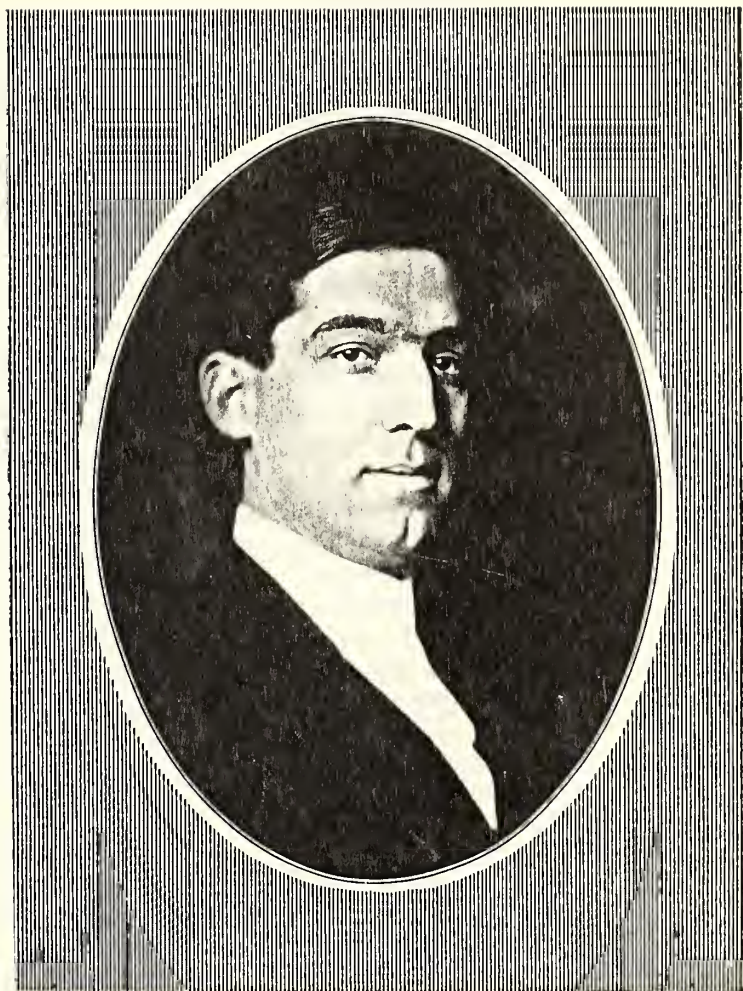
Yes, liberty bells ring on, ring on! Proclaim liberty throughout all lands unto all the inhabitants thereof. Yes, "ring out the old" and "ring in the new"; "ring out the false," and "ring in the true."

Then ring on, ring on while this you do!

Yes, yes! the schools of monarchy, bondage, and error have closed and the grand University of American Liberty has been opened by the Pilgrims, is still open and will remain open for ages to come. Then let the struggling millions enter, study our curriculum from the primer of its early sacrifice up through its sublime philosophy of human rights under free government and take their degrees while American Ideals hold sway and the New England Society presides with wisdom, loyalty and patriotism in a land without a chain and under a flag without a stain. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: In introducing the next speaker, Mr. Francis S. Hutchins, of the New York bar, I shall use no words of my own, but will read a letter from our honored fellow citizen, a long time member of our New England Society, Dr. Talcott Williams. Dr. Williams writes, "Mr. Hutchins is young—a fault he may outgrow. He has begun to practice in law. He has one gift, which is worth all the rest in after-dinner speaking, that he has something to say, and says it so that it is remembered." Mr. Hutchins will address us upon "Our heritage." I have great pleasure in presenting him.

FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS, Esq.,
of the New York Bar.



Address of Francis S. Hutchins, Esq.

Response by Francis S. Hutchins, Esq., of the New York Bar

Mr. Hutchins' spicy contribution to the literature of the occasion kept the tables in a roar. He said:

Mr. President, Members of the New England Society, ladies and gentlemen: If you will bear with me I will not burden you with my prepared address on "Our Heritage," but will ask leave to print. The hour is late, and I realize that I come not here to praise this dinner, but to bury it, just as it goes into liquidation. As the poet says, "Last of all came Satan also." But, after all, we can't all be first. Even the immortal George, who was first in war, in peace and in the hearts of his countrymen, married a widow. I always feel toward the last speaker at a dinner like the old colored mammy, who called her seventeenth son Judas Iscariot because, as she said, it were better that he never had been born.

It has been a peculiar privilege for me to again listen to Dr. Boynton. The doctor will remember that the last time he and I spoke together we addressed the Corset Manufacturers of America. I have been wishing to-night that I could repeat, for your delectation, that eloquent panegyric of Dr. Boynton when, seated on the porch of reflection, he reviewed the progress of the corset industry and closed with a glowing eulogy of the corset manufacturers, whom he designated as shapers of industry and the demigods who were transforming Botticello waist lines into Rubens breasts.

I wonder if you realize as keenly as I do that I am the only headliner, or breadliner, if you prefer it, here to-night who has not a title to his name. My principal claim to notoriety is that I was once a notary public. But I realize that I am only here to sprinkle a little oil of gladness on the dust that has been raised by the various title guarantee specials which have been whizzing across our mental

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horizon to-night. I promise to go into this oil of gladness business in a very retail way. I will make my sprinklings like this year's gowns, without any fullness. He was a wise man who said, "If you don't strike oil in the first ten minutes, stop boring."

I regret to announce that I am ineligible to membership in your Society. I have striven hard to find some ground for eligibility. I was born in Ohio, but my other habits are good. I live in New York. New York is a cosmopolitan city still much resorted to by Americans. As never before, I have had it borne in on me to-night that to be a man of importance one must have either been born in New England or show that he was not consulted.

Under all these circumstances, I suppose that you are wondering, with me, why I am here. Up in New Rochelle, where I spend my summers, there is a sign over a tailor shop: "Pants—one dollar a leg." Going by this sign one day, my nephew, who was with me said, "Uncle, that sign is just like our church, isn't it." I asked, "Why, Mr. Bones, is 'pants, one dollar a leg,' like our church," and he said, "Because the seats are free." Perhaps you can now imagine why I am here.

You may remember that, some years ago, a devoted band of Christian Endeavorers sailed forth from Boston harbor with the avowed intention of proselyting the Philippinos, but they returned saddened and empty-handed because they had been unable to find any place on the Philippinos on which to pin their badge. And I have been springing from limb to limb of my family tree in a vain endeavor to find some place on which I could pin the emblem of your Society. Apparently my forefathers were all peaceful men. They belonged to that great army which is invincible in peace and invisible in war. They never drew a sword except at a raffle—but then the pen is mightier than the sword. You can't sign a check with a sword.

Address of Francis S. Hutchins, Esq.

And, now that I am allowed to sit up on the shelf with the other potted goods, I fear that I shall become unbearable in my overweening pride. Holy writ tells us that Daniel was the only man who was not spoiled by being lionized. But, Mr. President, to come back to the libretto, I realize that my remarks hitherto have been like a Mother Hubbard wrapper, which covers everything and touches nothing. As Lady Godiva said when she finished her famous bareback ride, "I now come to my *clothes*."

All speeches seem to have a peroration. May I take as the subject of my peroration a glance over the fast-waning year? Nineteen hundred and twelve has been a year of mingled goodness and badness. While I did not vote for him, I sincerely believe that we have elected a President who will measure up to the finest traditions of the office. Governor Wilson has a head on him. On some men the Lord only put a knot to keep the rest of them from unravelling. I have been somewhat appalled at the thought that the peerless and peripatetic pinwheel of the Platte might be appointed Secretary of State. I never realized why they called Mr. Bryan "the boy orator of the Platte" until I saw the Platte River. It is five miles wide, three thousand miles long and one inch deep.

Nineteen hundred and twelve has been a year in which the political opportunist and the demagogue have been abroad in the land, preaching weird doctrine. The Socialistic Siamese Twins—the Initiative and the Referendum—were left on our doorstep. Then came that monstrous proposition, the Recall of the Judges. We were told that the crowd is always right; that the rabble, with its hurried, uncertain and changeable judgment must rule. But is the crowd always right? Are not those elder statesmen wise when they suggest that in the face of this proposition we take history as a lamp to our feet? Two thousand years ago, in the city of Jerusalem, there were, as there

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are to-day, holier-than-thou, so-called reformers—Pharisees—who made broad their phylacteries and cried aloud their sanctity in the market place. And the crowd, incited by these Pharisees, brought unto Pontius Pilate a Nazarine, demanding His death. But Pontius Pilate was minded to be a just Judge, and he examined the Nazarine privately and found him guiltless. And Pilate brought Him forth and said, “Behold the man—I find no fault in Him.” But the crowd cried the louder “Crucify Him, crucify Him;” and from thenceforth Pilate sought the more to release Him, but the crowd cried out, saying, “If thou release this Man, thou art not Cæsar’s friend.”

It was the crowd’s threat of the Recall. And Pilate, when he heard it, was the more afraid and, being willing to content the people, released unto them Barabbas; and the Nazarine, when he had scourged Him, he delivered unto them to be crucified. The crowd had won the day. The threat of the Recall had been effective. The first great victory for the Recall of Judges was won on Golgotha. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT announced the close of the Thirty-second Annual Dinner of the New England Society and bade the company “Good-night.”

Constitution and By-Laws

Constitution and By-Laws

We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

I. Name

The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

II. Object

Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

III. Membership

1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

IV. Annual Meetings

1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

V. Council

1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

(a.) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

(b.) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

(c.) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

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(d.) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

VI. Duties of Officers

1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or, if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

VII. Duties of Committees

1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society, shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

VIII. Changes

The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

IX. Charity

1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

X. Quorum

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

XI. Fees

The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

XII. Annual Festival

An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day is Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XIII. Motto and Seal

1. The motto of the Society shall be
"Veritas et Libertas."

2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

XIV. Disposition of Property

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

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XV. Amendment

1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.

Members

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M.D.,	421 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bradway, William,	Haverford.	Mch., 1908.
Busch, Henry P.,	324 South Seventeenth Street.	Nov., 1910.
Busch, Miers,	1006 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1910.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H.,	424 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Fiske, Louis S.,	2042 Locust Street.	Jan., 1889.
Frothingham, Theodore,	304 Lafayette Building.	Dec., 1886.
Hoffman, George F.,	312 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	West Walnut Lane.	Dec., 1881.
Milne, Caleb J., Jr.,	2029 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Milne, David,	School-house Lane, Gtn.	Oct., 1903.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Building.	Dec., 1902.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Riley, Lewis A.,	1509 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Vinton, Charles H., M.D.,	413 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1902.

Annual Members

Alden, Ezra Hyde,	Arcade Building.	Nov., 1907.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Atterbury, W. W.,	Broad Street Station.	Jan., 1905.
Austin, Samuel H.,	3913 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1906.
Ayer, F. W.,	308 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bailey, Joseph T.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.
Baily, Charles W.,	Strafford.	Nov., 1901.
Baily, Frederick L.,	Ardmore.	Oct., 1911.
Bancroft, Addison F.,	114 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1901.

Names of Annual Members of the

Banks, George W.,	2043 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1889.
Barnes, Harry G.,	2010 North Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1817 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.,	1727 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	Ogontz.	Nov., 1901.
Bartol, George E.,	1932 Locust Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bassett, Frank L.,	1703 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Bassett, George G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Battles, Frank,	131 South Fifth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beach, Charles A.,	Reading Terminal.	Jan., 1913.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	55 Wall Street, New York.	Nov., 1898.
Belding, William S.,	1211 Arch Street.	Dec., 1911.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W., M.D.,	2512 North Fifth Street.	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Felton	Haverford.	Dec., 1911.
Bent, Luther S.,	6040 Drexel Road.	May, 1884.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1899.
Billings, Harry,	220 Arcade Building.	Oct., 1911.
Blake, Barton F.,	Merion.	Dec., 1881.
Bliss, Arthur Ames, M.D.,	117 South Twentieth Street.	Nov., 1896.
Boone, John Allen,	318 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Borden, Edward P.,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	Haverford.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4712 Springfield Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Bradley, Newell C.,	523 Hansbury Street.	Dec., 1911.
Bradway, Edward T.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Mch., 1908.
Brazier, H. Bartol,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1901.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles E.,	250 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1908.
Brooks, Edward, Jr.,	643 Land Title Building.	Jan., 1902.
Brown, Andrew Vinton,	3423 North Nineteenth Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, D. V.,	1823 Tioga Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, Henry W.,	435 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, J. Tabele,	Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1894.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Buckley, Monroe,	328 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1907.
Burbank, Wm. H., D.D.,	Phoenixville.	Dec., 1906.
Burnham, George, Jr.,	715 Chestnut Street.	May, 1884.
Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.
Burt, Edward W.,	Denckla Building.	Dec., 1888.
Butler, Edgar H.,	5919 Main St., Germantown.	Dec., 1895.

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Carpenter, Harvey N.,	2320 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carver, Charles,	Haverford.	Dec., 1902.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1897.
Chapin, Philip E.,		Apl., 1910.
Chapman, James H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Chase, Edward Berwind,	Arcade Building.	Nov., 1909.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Child, Charles S.,	217 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	Apl., 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	Crozer Building.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Herbert L.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Clayton, Paul,	316 Philadelphia Bank Bldg.	Dec., 1912.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Clement, John B.,	Overbrook.	Nov., 1906.
Closson, James H., M.D.,	53 West Cheltenham Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.
Coffin, Edward Winslow,	Ashland, N. J.	Dec., 1896.
Collier, John J.,	North American Building.	Dec., 1903.
Colton, J. Milton,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Colton, Sabin W., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Converse, Bernard T.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1904.
Converse, Charles A.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1891.
Converse, John W.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.
Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cooke, James W.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1882.
Corbin, Elbert A., Jr.,	432 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Cornish, Thomas E.,	318 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Costello, Peter E.,	Tacony.	Oct., 1903.
Crittenden, J. Parker,	Real Estate Trust Building.	Mch., 1893.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.
Culver, Martin B.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Cuming, John K.,	1807 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.

Names of Annual Members of the

Curtin, Dr. Roland G.,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Curtis, C. H. K.,	Sixth and Walnut Streets.	Dec., 1888.
Cushman, Capt. John F.,	311 South Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1908.
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	P. R. R., Altoona.	Dec., 1891.
Daland, Judson, M.D.,	317 South Eighteenth Street.	Mch., 1908.
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	2013 DeLancey Place.	Oct., 1898.
Darby, Edward T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Davis, Carleton E.,	2025 Upland Way, Overbrook.	Dec., 1912.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
DeKrafft, William,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1911.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Wash. Square, North, N.Y.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	Jenkintown.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Doane, Charles P.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1910.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Clapier Street, Germantown.	Jan., 1902.
Dodge, Kern,	5135 Pulaski Ave.	Dec., 1912.
Doc, Charles A.,	146 North Tenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Drew, Ira W.,	Cynwyd.	Oct., 1912.
Driver, William R., Jr.,	Seventeenth and Filbert Sts.	Dec., 1908.
Duane, Russell,	1617 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Dugan, William J., M.D.,	Flanders Building.	Dec., 1907.
Dungan, Chester B.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.,	4025 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eckels, Mervin J., D.D.,	1625 Race Street.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	Pasadena, Cal.	Dec., 1896.
Elliot, A. H.,	Wayne.	Dec., 1912.
Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	1933 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1885.
Ely, Theodore N.,	Bryn Mawr.	Mch., 1893.
Emery, William,	Williamsport.	Mch., 1908.
Este, Charles, Jr.,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1903.
Estey, Robert P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1911.
Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Herbert Spencer,	Schenectady, N. Y.	Mch., 1908.
Evans, Shepley W.,	Merion.	Dec., 1888.
Evans, Wilson Lay,	812 South Forty-ninth Street.	Mch., 1908.
Ewing, D. S.,	223 South Forty-first Street.	Jan., 1888.

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Faires, Benjamin McKinley,	245 South Thirteenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Faires, James D.,	3808 Locust Street.	Dec., 1911.
Farnum, Edward S. W.,	101 W. Graver's Lane.	Dec., 1895.
Farr, Edward Lincoln,	Wenonah, N. J.	Nov., 1908.
Felton, Edgar C.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1899.
Ferris, Rev. George H., D.D.,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1910.
Fiske, Edw. R.,	234 West Cheltenham Avenue.	Oct., 1909.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	1723 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1898.
Fletcher, Edward C. B.,	Radnor.	Dec., 1911.
Fletcher, Gustavus B.,	Radnor.	Dec., 1911.
Fletcher, G. W. B.,	Twelfth and Chestnut Streets.	Dec., 1903.
Fuller, Rev. Horace Fred'k,	Cedar Grove, Olney.	Dec., 1908.
Gerry, F. R.,	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Gile, Ben Clark, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1906.
Gleason, Charles K.,	1019 Filbert Street.	Oct., 1912.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	248 Bourse Building.	Jan., 1889.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	432 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Goodwin, Harold,	Franklin Building.	Dec., 1881.
Green, Rev. Winthrop B.,	21st and Walnut Streets.	Dec., 1911.
Greene, Ryland W.,	925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Greenough, Grafton,	4810 Trinity Place.	Dec., 1912.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Guild, Frank S.,	421 Arch Street.	Dec., 1908.
Hagar, Walter F.,	626 Westview Street.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, George, M.D.,	4428 Paul Street, Frankford.	Nov., 1902.
Hale, Henry S.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, H. W. K.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1903.
Hale, J. Warren,	1517 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1894.
Hall, Amos H.,	140 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hamilton, Charles R.,	1121 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1912.
Harmer, William W.,	19 East Penn Street.	Dec., 1911.
Harrington, Melvin H.,	112 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1887.
Haseltine, Charles F.,	1822 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Henry, Bayard,	1438 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1892.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	444 Stafford Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Hopkins, William P.,	Lock Haven.	Oct., 1912.
Houghton, Charles W., M.D.,	855 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1897.
Hovey, Frederick Sherman,	Queen Lane Manor.	Dec., 1908.
Howard-Smith, Spurrier,	4838 Pulaski Avenue, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.

Names of Annual Members of the

Howe, Frank P.,	816 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Howe, Frank, Jr.,	Ninth and Walnut Streets.	Oct., 1912.
Howe, Herbert M., M.D.,	1622 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.
Howlett, Charles E.,	149 Pelham Road.	Dec., 1892.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Hutchins, J. Warner,	1328 Walnut Street.	Apl., 1903.
Jackson, Lothrop,	Palmyra, N. J.	Nov., 1906.
James, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Jarrett, James T.,	3625 Spring Garden Street.	Oct., 1907.
Johnson, Alba B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2211 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Johnson, Recves K.,	500 North Broad Street.	Oct., 1912.
Jones, J. Levering,	Land Title Building.	Oct., 1912.
Jordan, Harry T.,	1118 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1912.
Keene, Albert A.,	621 Cham. of Com., Boston.	Dec., 1886.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	Haverford.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1896.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Kent, Everett Leonard,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1912.
Kent, Henry T., Jr.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1912.
Kent, Russell H.,	Clifton Heights	Dec., 1912.
Kinsey, John L.,	1622 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1901.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	Aldine Hotel.	Dec., 1894.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.
Leonard, M. Hayden,	4243 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Lewis, Francis D.,	934 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	209 South Third Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Long, Joseph W.,	3407 Haverford Avenue.	Dec., 1911.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Ardmore.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	910 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
McDowell, John A.,	305 Philadelphia Bank Bldg.	Mch., 1895.
Magoun, Henry A.,	Haddonfield, N. J.	Dec., 1911.
Mapes, George E.,	1932 North Twenty-second St.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Mears, William A.,	Union League.	Dec., 1899.

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Merrick, Dwight V.,		Nov., 1901.
Merrill, Charles Warren,	2040 North Park Avenue.	Nov., 1905.
Merrill, George Irving,	602 Commonwealth Building.	Dec., 1907.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Miller, Niles M., M.D.,	4108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Monroe, Josiah,	220 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	524 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Moody, Carlton M.,	1217 North American Bldg.	Dec., 1890.
Moore, Henry D.,	696 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1905.
Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morgan, George P.,	32 North Front Street.	Dec., 1903.
Mumford, Edward W.,	228 Buckingham Place.	Dec., 1908.
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1816 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
Newhall, Daniel S.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Ober, Thomas K.,	1617 North Sixteenth Street.	Apl., 1887.
Olmsted, Hon. M. E.,	Harrisburg.	Dec., 1892.
Packard, Charles S. W.,	517 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1902.
Packard, George Randolph,	142 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1908.
Passmore, Ellis P.,	Coulter and Stanley Streets.	Dec., 1911.
Passmore, Lincoln K.,	925 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Union League.	Oct., 1897.
Pett, Walter F.,	1229 Erie Avenue.	Oct., 1909.
Peirce, Harold,	222 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	2005 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1900.
Pearl, Frank H.,	125 East Mt. Airy Avenue.	Jan., 1913.
Peters, F. C.,	Ardmore.	Oct., 1912.
Pettingill, John D.,	127 North Thirty-third Street.	Apl., 1910.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov., 1899.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Plummer, Everett H., Jr.,	249 South Forty-sixth Street.	Dec., 1904.
Plummer, Warren,	5010 Pine Street.	Dec., 1912.
Plummer, William T.,	Bleddyn Avenue, Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Poole, Charles P.,	1840 S. Camac Street.	Dec., 1910.
Porter, Isaac, Jr.,	4809 Regent Street.	Dec., 1902.
Prime, Frederick,	1008 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Randle, George Mather,	566 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	Girard National Bank.	Dec., 1896.

Names of Annual Members of the

Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec., 1893.
Richards, Joseph Ernest,	Radnor.	Dec., 1911.
Richards, Joseph T.,	3914 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1911.
Richardson, Hon. H. A.,	Dover, Del.	Mch., 1907.
Risley, Samuel Dotis, M.D.,	1728 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Robinson, John Trumbull,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1907.
Rowland, William Lee,	4800 Chester Avenue.	Dec., 1896.
Rudd, Alexander H.,	Media.	Dec., 1911.
Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec., 1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Schoff, Frederic,	3418 Baring Street.	Nov., 1902.
Scott, E. Irvin,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1895.
Sellers, Coleman, Jr.,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	3301 Baring Street.	Dec., 1896.
Shattuck, Frank R.,	1834 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Shattuck, George,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Shaw, Frederic,	611 West Upsal Street.	Dec., 1881.
Shaw, William Warren,	1635 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1905.
Sheldon, Winthrop D., LL.D.,	Girard College.	Dec., 1895.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	1004 Pennsylvania Building.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Shortridge, N. Parker,	Wynnewood P. O.	Dec., 1881.
Shumway, A. A.,		May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	Cynwyd.	Apl., 1901.
Simpson, William R.,	4200 Wissahickon.	Oct., 1912.
Skinner, Frank Bevin,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Smith, Charles Lathrop,	1211 Arch Street.	Dec., 1911.
Smith, Leonard O.,	Norwich, Conn.	Dec. 1885.
Smith, W. I. Clarke,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Smith, William C.,	6374 Drexel Road.	Nov., 1906.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec. 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1218 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	2028 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Spaulding, Frederick,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1911.
Speakman, William E.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Dec., 1904.
Spooner, Alban,	Beverly, N. J.	June, 1891.
Steere, Jonathan M.,	Girard Trust Company.	Oct., 1903.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	833 Land Title Building.	Nov., 1901.
Stockwell, Joseph F.,	6340 Woodbine Avenue.	Dec., 1911.

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Strawbridge, Frederic H.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1908.
Strout, Charles H.,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Stuart, Edward T.,	1107 Arcade Building.	Dec. 1902.
Swift, Robert W.,	Clapier Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1912.
Synnott, Thomas W.,	Wenonah, N. J.	Dec., 1905.
Taber, George H.,	Frick Bldg. Annex, Pittsburg.	Dec., 1900.
Tatnall, Henry,	Bryn Mawr.	Apl., 1910.
Taylor, Frederick W.,	Highland, Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1913.
Thayer, Albert R.,	Care Edw. B. Smith Co., Franklin Bank Bldg.	Oct., 1907.
Thomas, Augustus,	2029 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, Albert,	4045 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1911.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Edwin Stanley,	Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1904.
Tilden, William T.,	254 North Front Street.	Nov., 1898.
Tobey, Frank R.,	3942 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1899.
Tomkins, Rev. Floyd W., S.T.D.,	1904 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1907.
Tower, Hon. Charlemagne,	228 South Seventh Street.	Nov., 1909.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.
Tredick, Edward,	718 Cherry Street.	Jan., 1890.
Tuller, John J., M.D.,	2100 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1912.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	1234 Land Title Building.	Oct., 1897.
Ulrick, Freedom N.,	437 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1911.
Van Baun, Wm. Weed, M.D.,	1404 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1907.
Van Dyke, Theodore A., Jr.,	Union League.	Dec., 1912.
Van Lennep, Dr. W. B.,	1421 Spruce Street.	Mch., 1897.
Van Rensselaer, A.,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Ward, Alfred Lewis,	2119 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1904.
Ward, E. Tillson, M.D.,	1415 South Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Warner, Edward O.,	1205 Franklin Bank Building.	Oct., 1911.
Warren, E. Burgess,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Warren, Henry M.,	Devon.	Dec., 1908.
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Weaver, Clement,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	Ridley Park.	Dec., 1900.
Weston, Francis E.,	1111 Harrison Building.	Dec., 1902.
Weston, S. Burns,	1415 Locust Street.	Dec., 1908.
Weaver, Joseph B.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Apl., 1910.

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White, Stephen W.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Whitcomb, Charles M.,	1531 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Whiting, Frank R.,	2029 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1908.
Williams, Parker S.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1896.
Wing, Asa S.,	4028 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Winsor, James D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Richard D.,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Wood, Stuart,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Wood, Walter,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1910.
Woodman, George B.,	2126 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1883.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Building.	Dec., 1899.
Worden, Rev. James Avery,	4208 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Wurts, John S.,	6628 Greene Street.	Oct., 1909.

Obituary

Obituary



Richard W. Bacon died January 20. He was born in Philadelphia in 1854, the son of Josiah and Mary W. Bacon. His maternal ancestor was Samuel Bacon, who settled in Barnstable, Mass., in 1638. Mr. Bacon led a quiet, Christian life as a member of the Twelfth Street Meeting of Friends. He was a member of the Union League and Art Clubs, and joined this Society in 1894.

Frank Stuart Bond died February 26. He was born in Sturbridge, Mass. From 1850 to 1856 he was secretary of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. He then became vice-president, successively, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Texas and Pacific Railroads, till in 1882 he was elected president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway. He was president of five associated railroads from 1884 to 1886, and vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul from 1886 to 1900. He was a director of the New Orleans and Northeastern and the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroads.

He was also a member of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Army of the Cumberland, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the National Academy of Design and other organizations in Philadelphia and New York. He was a charter member of this Society.

Edward H. Burkland died January 14. He was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1842. After leaving school, he was associated with his only brother, Almanzor A., in the jewelry business in their home city. He graduated

Members Deceased During the Year

from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1885, and from the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1891, and settled in Philadelphia.

Dr. Buckland was the eldest son of Harlehigh Heath Buckland, of East Windsor, Conn., and Sophia Moseley, of Springfield, Mass. The name Buckland is found in the list of adventurous pioneers who first carried civilization into that part of the unbroken forest, now Hingham when the first actual settlers had been but fifteen years in what is now the State of Massachusetts. The earliest ancestor of Dr. Buckland was probably William Buckland, who was in Hingham in 1635, and the first of his name in East Hartford, Conn., where he settled before 1678. Dr. Buckland's mother descended from John Moseley, who probably came in the ship "Mary and John," which sailed from Plymouth, England, in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass., of which he was one of the founders, the same year. She was descended from John and Prisilla (Mullens) Alden.

Dr. Buckland had lost by death his wife and three children, the only surviving member of his family being a sister, A. Sophia Buckland, living in the homestead, Springfield, Mass. He joined the Society in 1908.

George Burnham died December 10. He was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1817. On his mother's side he was descended from John White, who came from England to Boston in 1632, while on the paternal side he traced back to Thomas Burnham, who settled in Hartford, Conn., about 1649. Mr. Burnham came to Philadelphia when 15 years old, and became clerk in the grocery store of Simon Colton, on Market Street, near 4th. Here it was that he became known to Matthias W. Baldwin, father of the locomotive building industry in America.

Mr. Baldwin, in 1831, started construction of the Old

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Ironsides, which went into service the following year on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, making its first run November 23, 1832. This locomotive was a success, and Matthias W. Baldwin went into the business of building locomotives, employing Mr. Burnham as bookkeeper and clerk.

When Mr. Baldwin died, Mr. Burnham became a member, in 1887, of the firm of M. Baird & Co., which took up and carried forward the business. In 1873 he became senior partner in the succeeding firm of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., which subsequently became Burnham, Williams & Co., and so remained until the incorporation in 1909 of the first Baldwin Locomotive Works, then capitalized at \$20,000,000.

Mr. Burnham, in 1843, married Anna Hemple, daughter of Samuel Hemple, and he is survived by three children, William Burnham, of the Standard Steel Works; George Burnham, Jr., president of the City Club, and Miss Mary A. Burnham, a philanthropist and member of Mayor Blankenburg's vice commission.

Outside of business, Mr. Burnham took a very earnest part in national, civic, economic, religious affairs. Among the other interests to which he gave liberally were the colored institutes at Tuskegee, Ala., and Hampton, Va.; several Philadelphia hospitals, the Women's Directory, Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Zoological Society, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the Historical Society, the Peace Movement, the National Municipal League, the Bureau of Municipal Research, the National League for Protection of the Family, and the Swedenborg Church, of which he was an earnest member.

He was one of the earliest members of the Union League, and joined this Society in 1881, being a charter member.

Members Deceased During the Year

George Howard Cliff died December 16. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1859. He graduated from the Philadelphia High School, with first honors, in 1878. After some time spent in newspaper work, he became head of a grammar school at Wallingford, Pa. Later he was principal of the Camac Grammar School, and subsequently professor at the Boys' High School in this city. He was elected principal of the Philadelphia Normal School in 1904, and held the post for many years.

He was appointed a member of the Board of Education, but retired in 1910 on account of pressure of commercial business. He joined the Society in 1896.

Alfred S. Gillett died December 8. He was born in Hebron, Conn., in 1818. Mr. Gillett was the son of a clergyman. His father was for twenty-five years a pastor in Hebron, Conn. Both on his father's and mother's side he was descended from early New England colonists. Nathan Gillett, his direct ancestor, came from Dorchester, England, arriving shortly after the Pilgrims. On his mother's side he was descended from the Jones family, famous in Colonial and Revolutionary annals, and of which Anson Jones, second president of the Republic of Texas was a representative, and Joel Jones, the first president of Girard College, another.

Mr. Gillett had in his possession, the commission granted the grandfather of Anson Jones under George II in the Colonial War. This grandfather afterwards served with Putnam in the Revolution.

After a public school education, he served in his brother's counting-house for a few years, and later became book-keeper in a Georgia mercantile house. In 1840 he went to Texas, engaged in business in Chicopee, Miss., for several years, then returned to Georgia, where he acted as postmaster in a small city.

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In 1847 he engaged in the insurance business. He soon became agent for a number of companies in this and other cities. He advertised largely, establishing a precedent in that line of work, and in 1850 started the *Insurance Advocate and Journal*, the earliest insurance paper in America.

He soon gained a strong financial backing in Philadelphia, and in 1853 modestly started the company which has since risen to be one of the best-known in the State.

He was a charter member of this Society.

Francis Austin Howard died April 10. He was born in Boston in 1834, and was buried in Marian, Mass. He was a major in the Civil War. He engaged in the life insurance business in Worcester, Mass., and then came to Philadelphia where he established a high reputation. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Daniel H. Carstairs and Mrs. Chester Farr, Jr. He joined the Society in 1883.

Wilbur Fisk Fitch, M.D., D.D.S., died December 25. He was born in Eastham, Mass., in 1840. Dr. Fitch descended from William Barstow and Anne Hubbard, who settled in Hanover, Mass., in 1635. Barstow built the first bridge over the North River, Plymouth Colony, the abutments of which still stand.

Dr. Fitch graduated from the Jefferson Medical College and entered the Army as surgeon in 1861. He edited a newspaper in Petersburg, Va. four years later, and then served as post surgeon at Fort Yuma, Cal. Later he came to Philadelphia and engaged in dental practice. He was appointed a professor in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery and served as Dean until the College was merged into the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was editor of the *Dental Brief* for many years. He joined the Society in 1901.

Members Deceased During the Year

Caleb J. Milne died July 1. He was born in 1839. His father, David Milne, came here from Scotland in 1827 and established a factory on the present site of the Milne building in 1830.

After the death of the father the concern was known under the firm name of Milne Brothers, and in 1868 Caleb J. Milne bought the interest of his brothers and became sole owner. Of late years his two sons have been associated with him under the firm name of C. J. Milne & Sons.

During the Civil War Mr. Milne was made a member of the Sanitary Commission. Of late years he was a director of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, the Howard Hospital and a member of the Advisory Board of the Hahnemann Hospital. In 1889 he was appointed a prison inspector by Governor Beaver and served until 1892. He was a former president of the Southern Home of Friendless Children.

In business life he was a director of the United Security Life and Trust Company of Washington, and of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, and from 1870 to 1875 was president of the Bank of America.

He was a member of many clubs and societies, including the Rittenhouse, Art and Union League Clubs, the Penn Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Albion Society, the St. Andrew's Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Numismatic Society, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He joined this Society in 1904.

Clarence W. Scott died March 18. He was born in 1848, at Greenfield, New York. He was President of the Chester Paper Company, at Chester, Pa., and Treasurer of the Scott Paper Company, Philadelphia. He came to Philadelphia, to engage in business, in 1872. He resided at Swarthmore, Pa., for twenty years.

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Charles M. Stone died August 15. He was born in Groton, Mass., in 1843; fitted for College at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and graduated at Williams College in 1863; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and engaged in the practice of law and in later years to some extent in lumbering, oil production and farming; was appointed county superintendent of schools of Warren County in 1865; was a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1870-71; was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate in 1877-78; was a lieutenant-governor of that State from 1879 to 1883; was appointed secretary of the Commonwealth 1887, which office he resigned in 1890 to take his seat in the Fifty-first Congress, to which he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. L. F. Watson, and at the same election was elected to the Fifty-second Congress; was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses as a Republican. He was a member of many organizations and joined this Society in 1887.

A. Loudon Snowden died September 7. He was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1837. He was a son of Dr. Isaac Wayne Snowden, a surgeon under General Andrew Jackson and a descendant of Judge John Snowden, an early settler of Pennsylvania.

After attending Jefferson College, Col. Snowden studied law at the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar. He organized a regiment in the Civil War and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel.

He began his public career as register in the United States Mint in the early seventies and was later appointed chief coiner. Subsequently, he participated in the skirmishes preliminary to the battle of Gettysburg as a member of the First City Troop of Philadelphia. In 1877 he was commissioned commanding officer of that famous troop.

In 1877 Col. Snowden was appointed postmaster of

Members Deceased During the Year

Philadelphia, but later returned to the mint as superintendent, after having twice refused the appointment of director of all the mints. He became a recognized authority on all subjects relating to coins and coinage.

He began his diplomatic service in 1889 when he was appointed Minister Resident and Consul-General to Greece, Roumania and Servia by President Harrison. Shortly thereafter Congress raised the grade to that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Col. Snowdon was later transferred to the court of Madrid. The Queen Regent of Spain conferred on him the Grand Cordon of Isabella the Catholic. He also received honors from the Kings of Greece and Roumania.

For years Col. Snowdon was a member of the Park Commission and at the time of his death was president of the body. He was recently named by Mayor Blankenburg as a member of the Comprehensive Plans Committee. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, St. Andrews Society, Sons of the Revolution, the Union League, and other organizations, and joined this Society in 1897.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Names of Deceased Members

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Aldrich, Silas,	Dec., 1896.	Oct., 1905.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	Dec., 1897.	Dec., 1909.
Allyn, Isaac W.,	Nov., 1894.	Feb., 1896.
Andres, Hiram,	Dec., 1895.	May, 1898.
Atwood, J. Ward,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bacon, Richard W.,	Dec., 1894.	Jan., 1912.
Baker, George D., D.D.,	Dec., 1900.	Dec., 1903.
Barker, Eben F.,	Dec., 1882.	Feb., 1908.
Barrows, William Eliot,	Nov., 1896.	July, 1901.
Bartol, B. H.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bates, Francis G.,	Nov., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Batterson, H. G., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1903.
Beck, J. Augustus,	Apl., 1901.	Sept., 1908.
Bement, William B.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1897.
Bentley, Henry,	Dec., 1891.	Sept., 1895.
Biddle, A. Sydney,	Jan., 1890.	Apl., 1891.
Bigelow, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1911.
Bliss, Theodore,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1910.
Blynn, Henry,	Jan., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Boardman, George Dana, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1903.
Bond, Frank S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1912.
Bowles, P. P.,	Dec., 1885.	Mch., 1899.
Bradford, Samuel,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Bradley, J. W.,	Dec., 1881.	—, 1883.
Brazier, Joseph H.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1911.
Breed, William P., D.D.,	Dec., 1883.	Feb., 1889.
Brooks, James C.,	Dec., 1899.	Mch., 1912.
Brown, Samuel C.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1891.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1911.
Buckland, Dr. Edw. H.,	Nov., 1908.	Jan., 1912.
Burnham, George,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1912.
Butler, John M.,	Dec., 1886.	May, 1904.
Caldwell, Frederick L.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1885.
Caldwell, Seth, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1900.

Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Caldwell, Stephen A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1890.
Church, W. A.,	Nov., 1901.	Dec., 1911.
Clafin, Waldo M.,	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1911.
Claghorn, James L.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1884.
Clapp, E. Herbert,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1895.
Clark, Clarence H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1906.
Clark, Edwin W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1904.
Cliff, George H.,	Dec., 1896.	Dec., 1912.
Coffin, Lemuel,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1895.
Colburn, Arthur,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1901.
Collins, J. C.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1900.
Converse, John H.,	Jan., 1882.	May, 1910.
Cooke, Jay,	Dec., 1886.	Feb., 1905.
Dadmun, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Dana, Stephen W., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1910.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	Mch., 1893.	Mch., 1908.
Darrah, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	Feb., 1888.	May, 1903.
Edson, Alfred H.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1902.
Elkins, William L.,	Dec., 1891.	Nov., 1903.
Elwell, Joseph S.	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.
Faires, Theo. M.,	Dec., 1903.	Apl., 1911.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fisher, Ellicott,	Feb., 1897.	Dec., 1908.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Freedley, Angelo T.,	Dec., 1904.	May, 1907.
Fuller, J. C.,	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1904.
Galvin, T. P.,	Dec., 1883.	Apl., 1892.
Getchell, Frank H., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1907.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1912.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.

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NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Hacker, William,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1898.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	Jan., 1889.	July, 1905.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Hall, Henry Throop,	Dec., 1906.	Oct., 1910.
Harding, John A.,	Dec., 1892.	Oct., 1904.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard, Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Henry, Charles W.,	Dec., 1889.	Nov., 1903.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.
Holden, Francis M.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1908.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Hopkins, Albert C.,	Dec., 1892.	June, 1911.
Horn, Austin S.,	Dec., 1904.	Sept., 1906.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Howard, Francis A.,	Jan., 1883.	Apl., 1912.
Hoyt, Henry M.,	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1910.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland,	Dec., 1899.	Sept., 1910.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kelly, William D.,	Dec., 1892.	Dec., 1909.
Kenney, Henry F.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Dec., 1882.	July, 1903.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1890.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.
Ladd, Westray,	Oct., 1897.	Aug., 1909.
La Lanne, Frank Dale,	Oct., 1903.	Feb., 1913.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.

Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Lewis, Henry M.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1906.
Litch, Dr. Wilbur F.,	Nov., 1901.	Dec., 1912.
Little, Amos R.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1906.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.
Mackay-Smith, Alexander,	Jan., 1903.	Nov., 1911.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Marston, John,	Dec., 1883.	Jan., 1910.
Mason, E. Porter,	Dec., 1908.	Mch., 1911.
Merchant, Clarke,	Oct., 1901.	May, 1904.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Milne, Caleb J.,	Jan., 1904.	July, 1912.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Moulton, Byron P.,	Jan., 1888.	Dec., 1909.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Nevin, Charles W.,	Nov., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Newton, Charles C.,	Dec., 1894.	June, 1906.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1889.	—, 1900.
Passmore, J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Paulding, Tattnall,		Mch., 1907.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	Dec., 1901.	Jan., 1905.
Pratt, William A.,	Dec., 1902.	Sept., 1904.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	Nov., 1899.	July, 1904.
Robinson, Frank W.,	Apl., 1887.	Apl., 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.

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NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Sanger, Edward G.,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1907.
Scollay, John,	Apl., 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.
Scott, Clarence W.,	Dec., 1894.	Mch., 1912.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shackford, John W.,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1905.
Shapleigh, E. B., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	Apl., 1901.	Feb., 1906.
Shippen, Edward,	Dec., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Smith, Charles Emory,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	—, 1901.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	Feb., 1897.	Mch., 1909.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Snowden, A. Loudon,	Dec., 1897.	Sept., 1912.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. William Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	Jan., 1902.	Oct., 1905.
Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Dec., 1887.	Aug., 1912.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	Nov., 1896.	Mch., 1911.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.
Taylor, Horace E.,	Dec., 1891.	Dec., 1908.
Tenney, John,	Jan., 1888.	Mch., 1905.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, A. R., M.D.,	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Dec., 1891.	May, 1908.
Thompson, Ernest A.,	Mch., 1905.	Apl., 1910.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Towne, Nathan P.,	Dec., 1897.	Apl., 1909.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1903.

Names of Deceased Members

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Turner, Charles P., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1910.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
Vanuxem, Louis C.,	Dec., 1895.	Dec., 1903.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	Dec., 1902.	May, 1912.
Wattles, John D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1893.
Wayland, Francis L.,	Dec., 1899.	Dec., 1905.
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Wells, Calvin,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1909.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Weston, Rev. Henry G.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1909.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Weygandt, Cornelius N.,	Dec., 1905.	Feb., 1907.
Wharton, Joseph,	Nov., 1892.	Jan., 1909.
Whitaker, Ozi W.,	Dec., 1900.	Feb., 1911.
Whittlesey, Mills,	Dec., 1905.	Sept., 1906.
Willard, De Forest, M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1910.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.

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